National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2022



John Dogan Farmstead

Manassas National Battlefield Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use
Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: John Dogan Farmstead

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 600184

Parent Landscape: 600192

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Manassas National Battlefield Park

Alpha Code: MANA

Park Organization Code: 3840

Park District: MANA

Region: National Capital

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The John Dogan Farmstead (also known as Rosefield) is a component of the Manassas National Battlefield Park parent cultural landscape, hereafter referred to as MANA. The larger battlefield cultural landscape was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district in 1966, with a formal nomination signed by the Keeper in 1981. In 2006, a revised nomination (boundary increase) was completed; however, the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape and its associated features were not adequately documented in the revised nomination.

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is situated in the northwest quadrant of the park formed by the Lee Highway and Sudley Road intersection. The 435.5-acre cultural landscape is located approximately one mile north of Interstate 66 in Prince William County, Virginia and is generally defined by Sudley Road to the east, Lee Highway to the south, modern day Featherbed Lane and woodlots to the west and additional woodlots to the north. A portion of the cultural landscape, which includes lands composed of fields and riparian forest, is located south of Lee Highway, extending approximately half a mile west from the intersection of Sudley Road and is bordered to the south by Young's Branch.

The study area is considered a vernacular landscape consisting of elements pertaining to different eras of ownership and occupation. Examples of character-defining features include the Rosefield II farmhouse, the intact historic field and boundary patterns, woodlots, legacy vegetation, remnant fence lines, surviving orchard specimens, bridle trails, and views to nearby cultural landscapes located within the park boundary.

Historical Overview

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is significant for the periods of 1729-1940, 1861-1865, and 1904-1940 representing its involvement with Piedmont Virginia agriculture, the First and Second Battles of Manassas and early battlefield commemoration and preservation efforts. In 1729, Robert "King" Carter patented the property as a part of the Middle Bull Run Tract. In the following decades, subsequent Georgian (or Colonial) Era descendants of his organized and maintained the property in accordance with many of the prevailing practices of the landed gentry; who

prospered by cultivating tobacco as a cash crop and enslaving Black people as their primary labor source. By 1843, tobacco had long since fallen out of favor as the staple crop of Virginia, replaced by wheat and corn. At that time, the property left Carter family ownership when John Dogan acquired the Rosefield farm. Dogan would own the property through the course of the Civil War. Following the Civil War, in 1882, John Cross purchased the property and further subdivided and sold lands to African American families such as James Peters, William Jordan, and James and Mahalia Dean. The cultural landscape study area continued to be used for agricultural purposes, with the National Park Service acquiring parcels associated with the cultural landscape as early as the mid-1930s.

Significance Summary

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is significant under National Register Criteria A and D (1729-1940, 1861-1865, and 1904-1940). The cultural landscape derives national significance under Criterion A as a part of the setting of the First and Second Battles of Manassas during the American Civil War as well as for its association with commemoration and battlefield preservation efforts. The cultural landscape is also eligible for consideration under Criterion A in association with Piedmont agricultural patterns, some of which remain legible on the cultural landscape. The John Dogan Farmstead derives further significance under Criterion D due to the archeological potential contained within the cultural landscape.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary and Condition

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape reflects the agricultural practices of the Virginia Piedmont region and is significant for its association with the First and Second Battles of Manassas and early battlefield preservation efforts. Several prominent landscape characteristics help convey the property's historic character including natural systems and features, archeological sites, vegetation, spatial organization, land use, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small scale features, and topography.

Natural systems and features including hydrological features present during the periods of significance remain in historic locations and therefore retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling. The archeological sites, including the Peters, Fetzer, and Rosefield farm sites have the potential to reveal information associated with Piedmont Virginia agricultural practices during a long period of development. The vegetation of the cultural landscape is crucial to understanding historic land use, spatial organization, and locations of former fence lines. Therefore, vegetation contained within the cultural landscape contains (to varying degrees) integrity of location, design, materials, feeling, and setting. The buildings and structures, specifically Rosefield II, contained within the cultural landscape, contain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, setting, and association. Historic circulation, in the form of former farm lanes, have been incorporated into the current circulation network and therefore retains integrity of location, design, association, feeling, and setting. During the First and Second Battles of Manassas, particular views were critical to the movement of troops during the engagements. The views remain today, with varying levels of obstruction due to the encroachment of forests or mature tree lines. Small-scale features associated with the cultural landscape retain integrity of location and materials. The topography of the cultural landscape has remained the same since the period of significance.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The John Dogan Farmstead is a component landscape of the Manassas National Battlefield Park (600181) parent landscape.

Landscape Type:

Historic Vernacular Landscape

Other Names:

Other Name:	John Dogan Farmstead	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Rosefield	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Rosefield II	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	John Cross farm	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Middle Bull Run tract	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Peters farm	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Fetzer farm	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan

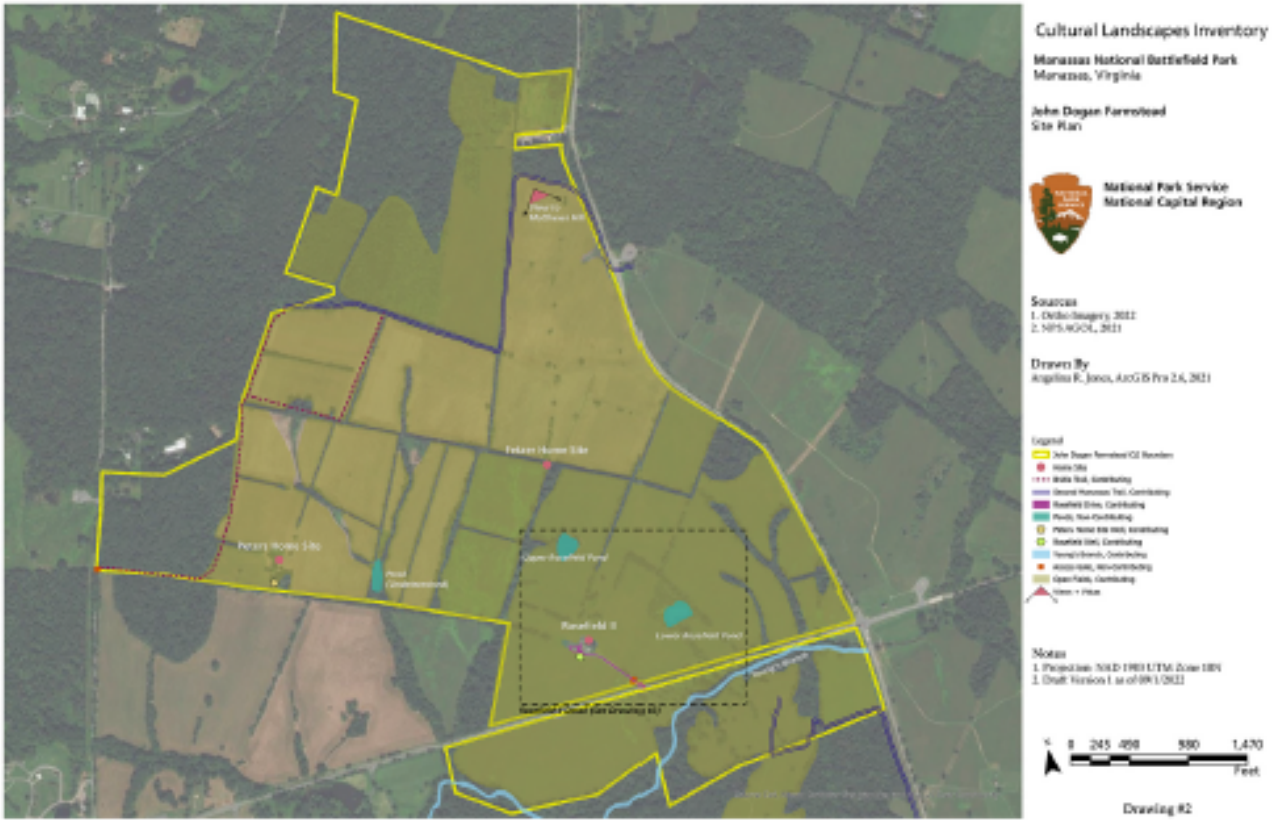


Figure 1: Site plan showing the location of select contributing and non-contributing features within the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape. A larger site plan is located at the end of the document (NCR 2022).



Figure 2: Detailed site plan showing the location of select contributing and non-contributing features around the John Dogan house. A larger site plan is located at the end of the document (NCR 2022).

Concurrence Information

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The John Dogan Farmstead CLI was researched and written by Gabriel Higgs, NCPE Cultural Landscapes Intern and Daniel Weldon, former NCR CLI Coordinator, National Capital Region, National Park Service. Primary and secondary source material from the National Park Service and local repositories was utilized to complete the inventory and is listed in the bibliography. Research and editorial assistance was provided by: Daniel Weldon, former NCR CLI Coordinator, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Maureen Joseph, former Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Parks Region, National Park Service; Ray Brown, Chief of Interpretation and Cultural Resources Management, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Jim Burgess, Museum Specialist, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Brandon Bies, former Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park, Andrew Bentley, Cultural Resource Specialist, Manassas National Battlefield Park and Gregory Wolf, Park Ranger (Interpretation), Manassas National Battlefield Park.

In 2022, the draft CLI was edited by Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld, NCR CLI Coordinator, National Capital Region, National Park Service and Angelina R. Jones, Cultural Landscape Architect, National Capital Region. Maddie Laub, Cultural Resources Data Manager, National Capital Region, provided GIS support.

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/08/2022

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:
I.B. (NCR-RESS)

September 8, 2022

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: Acting Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, John Dogan Farmstead

I, Raquel Montez, Acting Superintendent of Manassas National Battlefield Park, concur with the findings of the John Dogan Farmstead Cultural Landscapes Inventory, including the following specific components:

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:	The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape retains integrity to the following periods of significance: 1861-1865, 1904-1940, 1729-1940.
INTEGRITY:	The landscape displays the seven aspects of integrity (location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association) as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	Must be Preserved and Maintained
CONDITION ASSESSMENT:	Fair

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the John Dogan Farmstead is hereby approved and accepted.

Acting Superintendent, Manassas National Battlefield Park — Date: 9/8/2022

INTERIOR REGION 1 • NORTH ATLANTIC-APPALACHIAN
CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA

SHPO Concurrence: Yes

SHPO Date of Concurrence: 09/16/2022

Statement of Concurrence
Portici Cultural Landscapes Inventory

The preparation of this Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the John Dogan Farmstead is part of the National Park Service's efforts to update cultural resource inventories, as required by Section 110 (a) (1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

- The VA State Historic Preservation Office (VA SHPO) concurs with the findings of the John Dogan Farmstead Cultural Landscapes Inventory. The VA SHPO further concurs that the cultural landscape resources of the John Dogan Farmstead, as enumerated, retain integrity to the site's periods of significance (1861-1865, 1904-1940, 1729-1940) and contribute to its historic character.

Julie Langan — 9-16-2022

Julie Langan
Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Please email signed PDF copy to Cortney Gjesfjeld, National Capital Region Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator at cortney_c_gjesfjeld@nps.gov.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Virginia	Prince William County

Size (Acres): 435.5

Land Tract Number(s)

01-148
01-227
01-171
01-170
01-169
01-166
01-220
01-133
01-134
01-123
01-113
01-111
01-127
01-151 (planned transfer)

Boundary Description:

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is a component landscape of Manassas National Battlefield Park parent cultural landscape. The cultural landscape, alternatively named “Rosefield”, is located at the center of Manassas National Battlefield Park, and includes the rolling pastures defined by historic wooded fence lines north of Lee Highway to the historic woodlots just south of the Unfinished Railroad and Sudley Church. A portion of the cultural landscape, which includes a set of fields and riparian forest, is located south of Lee Highway, extending approximately one-half mile west from the intersection of Sudley Road and is bordered to the south by Young’s Branch. The east-west boundary of the cultural landscape extends from the intersection of Lee Highway and Sudley Road west to the historic woodlots located along Featherbed Lane north of Groveton.

Boundary Coordinates

Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude
Point	38.8178665	-77.526560
Point	38.8305683	-77.535655
Point	38.8305261	-77.540960
Point	38.8254015	-77.542224
Point	38.825134	-77.544091
Point	38.8219655	-77.545056
Point	38.8213469	-77.548897
Point	38.8193073	-77.549026
Point	38.8181538	-77.537310
Point	38.8153283	-77.538554
Point	38.8141245	-77.536129
Point	38.8173847	-77.529671

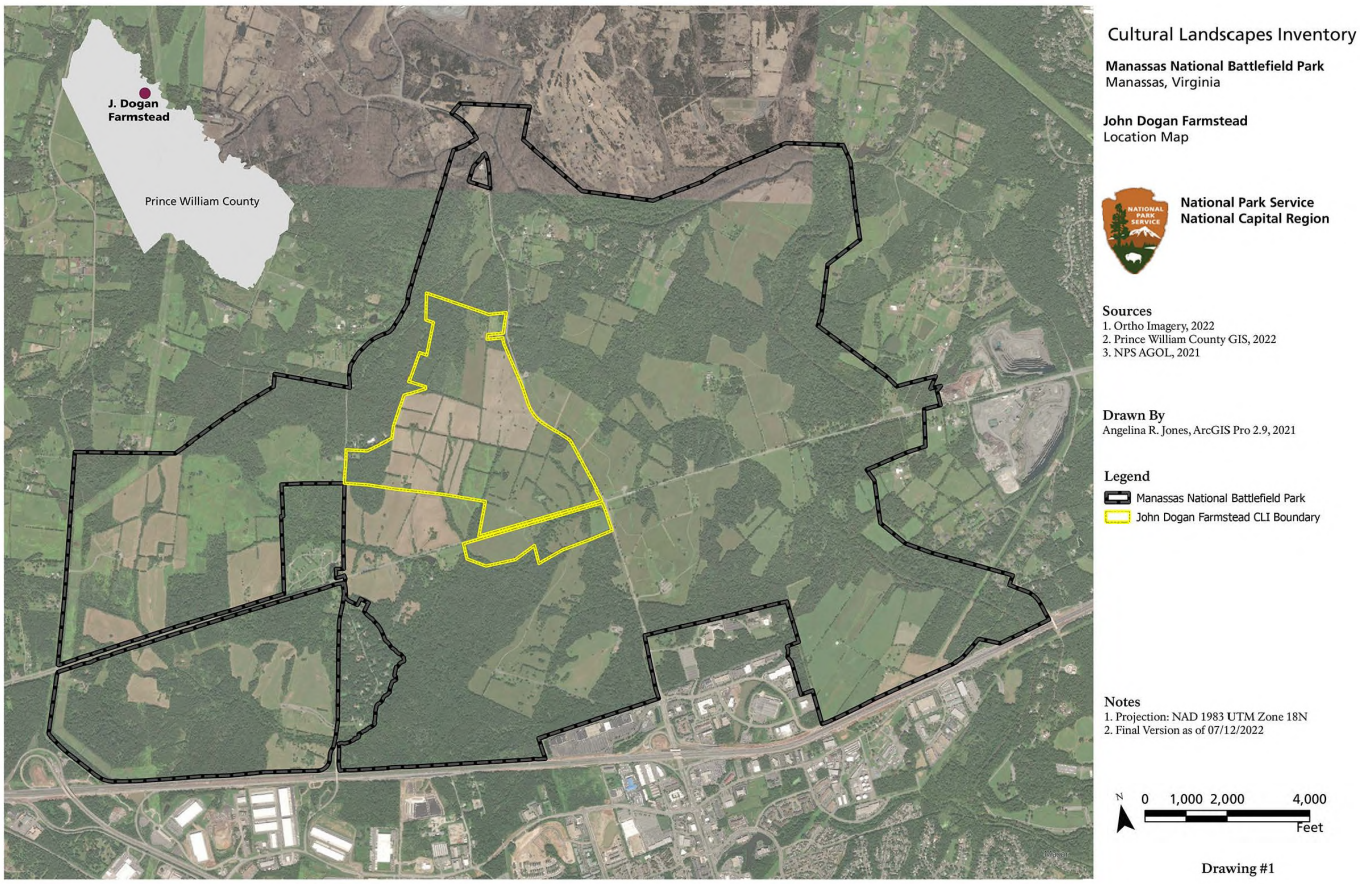


Figure 3: Map showing the location of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape within Manassas National Battlefield Park. A larger map is located at the end of the document (NCR 2022).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/08/2022

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category selected for this cultural landscape is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' as Manassas National Battlefield Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as nationally significant. It should also be noted that Manassas National Battlefield Park is a historical unit, or a special designation, within the National Park Service and, as such, based on the National Park Service Management Policy (2006):

5.2 Superintendents will ensure full consideration of the park's cultural resources and values in all proposals for operations, development, and natural resource programs, including the management of wilderness areas. When proposed undertakings may adversely affect national historic sites, national battlefields, and other predominantly cultural units of the national park system that were established in recognition of their national historical significance, superintendents will provide opportunities for the same level of review and consideration by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior that the Advisory Council's regulations require for undertakings that may adversely affect national historic landmarks (36 CFR 800.10).

Furthermore, according to Section 5.1.3.2.2. of the National Park Service Management Policies 2006:

Historic and cultural units of the national park system are nationally significant by virtue of their authorizing legislation or presidential proclamation. National historic landmark designations are appropriate for park cultural resources that meet national historic landmark criteria if the national significance of those resources is not adequately recognized in the park's authorizing legislation or presidential proclamation. Cultural parks may warrant landmark designation as parts of larger areas encompassing resources associated with their primary themes. Modified National Register forms will be prepared and submitted to nominate such resources for landmark designation by the Secretary of the Interior.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) provides heightened protection for designated NHLs through Section 110(f) and the NHPA's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.10). Specifically, the NHPA requires that Federal agencies shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking. The NPS Management Policies (5.1.3.2.2 and 5.2) state that all cultural resources within historical and cultural units that are directly connected to the legislative or executive mandate are nationally significant and NPS must apply the higher level of care set for in 36 CFR 800.10. As such, the special considerations dictated for designated NHLs also apply to mandate-related cultural resources within historical and cultural units.

The date of the management category is the date that the CLI was approved by the MANA Superintendent.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Lease

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The park currently (2022) maintains an agricultural lease for hay fields located within the John Dogan Farmstead CLI boundary.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: All lands within the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape boundary are owned by the NPS in fee.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Many of the lands around the John Dogan Farmstead are owned and managed by Manassas National Battlefield Park; however, several privately owned parcels are located adjacent to the cultural landscape that contribute to our understanding of the historic events associated with the battles as well as the setting and character of the landscape. These include the Stonewall Memory Gardens (established in 1951) and tract numbers 01-110, 01-219 and 01-182. It should be noted that the northern half of Stonewall Memory Gardens is owned by the American Battlefield Trust and would be an area included in a boundary adjustment for Manassas National Battlefield Park to include in the park.

Adjacent Lands Graphic:

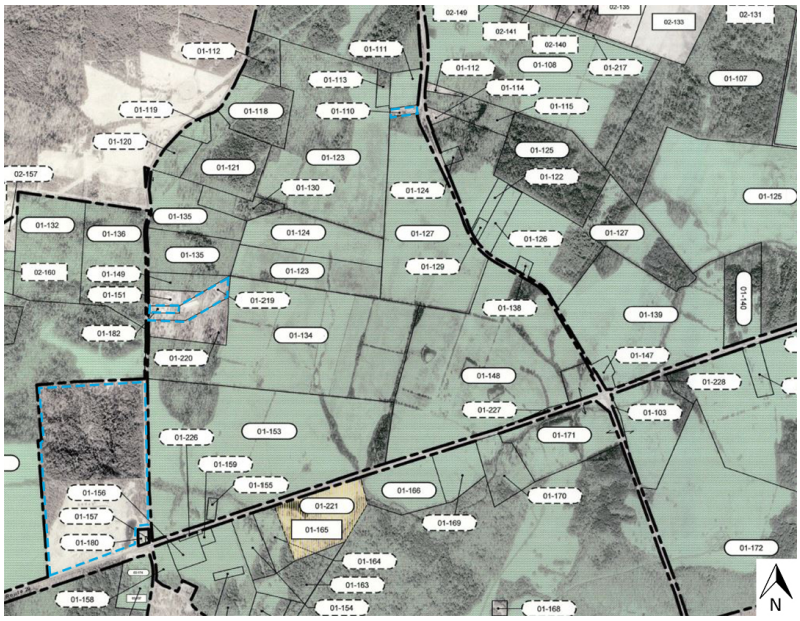


Figure 4: Detail of a Manassas National Battlefield Park land acquisition map. The privately owned adjacent lands that contribute to the John Dogan Farmstead are encircled by blue dashed lines. "Land Acquisition Map," 1992. Light green shaded areas are owned in fee simple by the NPS. Please note that tract 01-220 is now owned in fee simple and tract 01-151 will soon be under jurisdiction of the NPS (eTIC).

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Manassas National Battlefield Park was administratively listed to the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. A draft National Register nomination form was prepared for the park in 1972 and it was added to the Virginia Landmarks Register on January 16, 1973 (VDHR # 076-0271). The Manassas National Battlefield Park National Register of Historic Places nomination (NRIS# 66000039), was signed by the Keeper on May 19, 1981. An amendment and boundary increase was completed by Laura Virginia Trieschmann of EHT Traceries, Inc. in 2004 for the Manassas Battlefield Historic District. The document was approved by the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office in 2004 and signed by the Keeper on January 18, 2006 (NRIS#: 05001546). While the amended National Register nomination identified the John Dogan Farmstead (Rosefield II) as contributing to the overall the battlefield landscape, it failed to adequately describe the landscape features associated with the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape.

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/16/2022

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with events significant to broad patterns of our history and Criterion D for the potential to reveal information about the past. The John Dogan Farmstead is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with the events surrounding the First and Second Battles of Manassas as well as commemoration and early battlefield preservation efforts. The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is also locally significant under Criterion A for its association with Piedmont agricultural developments. Under Criteria A and D, three periods of significance have been identified: 1861 -1865, 1904-1940 and 1729-1940 reflecting the dates of the American Civil War and the First and Second Battle of Manassas, early commemoration and battlefield preservation efforts, and Piedmont agricultural developments. The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is also eligible under Criterion D for its potential to reveal archeological information.

CRITERION A

National Significance
Civil War: The First and Second Battles of Manassas

The John Dogan Farmstead is nationally significant under Criterion A as part of the setting for historical events during the American Civil War, specifically the First and Second Battles of Manassas. The period of significance for the cultural landscape begins in 1861 and extends to 1865 to include military actions and consequences following the Battles of Manassas on the cultural landscape.

The John Dogan Farmstead played a pivotal role during the First and Second Battles at Manassas as a fiercely contested battlefront where control changed over the course of both battles and saw thousands of troops march and die in the agricultural fields and woodlots. During the engagements, Rosefield served as the site of a Union Army field hospital for wounded soldiers. The outlying structures and fields associated with the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape were destroyed as a result of the battles, and the Rosefield house itself may have been a casualty of Union troops under Gen. Sigel, whose command returned to the area using farmers' resources through the following autumn of 1862 (Letter from H.F. Henry to Ada, 20 March, 1882: Manassas National Battlefield Museum).

During the First Battle of Manassas in 1861, Union troops involved in Union Gen. Irvin McDowell's flanking maneuvers engaged Confederate regiments over much of the John Dogan Farmstead from Sudley Springs southeast towards the Warrenton Turnpike and Henry Hill. In 1862, during the Second Battle of Manassas, Rosefield the main residence on the John Dogan Farmstead, was visited by Union Gen. John Pope before establishing his command headquarters on Buck Hill outside the eastern boundary of the study area. On August 29 and August 30, 1862, situated atop Dogan Ridge, with unobstructed views over the rolling pastures to the north, Gen. Pope positioned Union artillery batteries on the north side of the Rosefield residence and bivouacked his reserve troops on the south side of the ridge. During this phase of the battle, the Union army repeatedly fought across the John Dogan property in their attempts to dislodge troops led by Confederate Gen. Jackson into a retreat from their protected positions to the north along the Unfinished Railroad. After an incorrect assessment that Confederate troops were retreating away from their position along the Unfinished Railroad, Gen. Pope sent a large force commanded by US Gen. Fitz John Porter north and northwest across the John Dogan Farmstead where they engaged Gen. Jackson and his troops.

The Union assault at Deep Cut was one of the fiercest engagements of the Civil War, and was located on lands outside the northwest boundary of the study area (Hennessy 1985: 301 Historical Troop Movements For the Second Battle of Manassas). Gen. Pope's failed assessment of the landscape and his enemy's intentions resulted in a Confederate counterattack by more than 25,000 troops led by Confederate Gen. Longstreet, which turned the Union assault into an unorganized retreat east across the Dogan property upon which there were numerous casualties. Gen. Pope's losses coupled with Gen. Jackson's maneuvers forced a retreat back to Washington, leaving his army unprepared for any form of immediate military retaliation in Virginia, instead falling back to the defenses of the federal capital. Gen. Pope's miscalculations at this battle served as the impetus for beginning Gen. Lee's infamous Maryland Campaign in the days following The Battles at Manassas and Chantilly. Some historians argue that the Second Battle of Manassas was the finest Confederate performance in the field during the war, however it must be said that it was in fact Gen. Pope's misreading of the landscape which contributed to the Union defeat.

Commemoration and Early Battlefield Preservation

The following narrative was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. Draft Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022 and the Henry Farmstead Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2019.

The John Dogan Farmstead is nationally significant under Criterion A for its association with commemoration and early battlefield preservation activities. Despite early acts of commemoration after the battles, the period of significance for the cultural landscape begins in 1904 and extends to 1940 to include activities associated with the 1904 US Army peacetime maneuvers and ends in 1940 when Secretary of

the Interior Harold L. Ickes established the Manassas National Battlefield Park under Secretarial Order 5 F.R. 1824. The new park included 1,476 acres of the Bull Run RDA and 128-acres of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park.

Six weeks after the First Battle of Manassas, a monument was erected to commemorate Colonel Francis S. Bartow who was mortally wounded during the battle. The monument was the first example of commemorative activities associated with the Civil War at Manassas. Subsequent acts of commemoration were undertaken after the Second Battle of Manassas, which included the installation of the Bull Run Monument on the Henry Farmstead. The installation of several other monuments would follow in the ensuing decades. While no monuments were established within the boundaries of the John Dogan Farmstead, broader commemorative and battlefield preservation activities were underway during this period to protect the landscape and associated setting of the battles.

Prior to creation of the Bull Run Recreational Development Area (RDA) in 1935, there were multiple attempts by members of Congress and the public to recognize and preserve the Manassas battlefield at a federal level, starting with Representative Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, Virginia who introduced Congressional bill H.R. 7837 in 1900 to create a “national battle park” at Manassas (Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). This and other attempts to incorporate the battlefield into a federally owned park in the first two decades of the 1900s failed. However, private citizens and Confederate interest groups staged multiple Reconciliationist events centered around the Henry Farm property during this period. Reconciliationists from the north and south endeavored to ease political tensions between the US and the former Confederate states by downplaying or ignoring slavery as the primary cause of the Civil War and instead focusing on the sacrifices of the common soldier during the conflict (Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial [ARHO] 2021).

In 1904, the US Army hosted a two-week series of military maneuvers as part of training exercises across much of the future Manassas National Battlefield Park, which included commemorative activities. A total of 25,000 soldiers were stationed on and around the study area, as well as upwards of 10,000 visitors who came from all over the Washington, DC area to see the maneuvers. Many residents in the area offered their homes to accommodate visitors. As troops arrived in late August for the 1904 maneuvers, many former Union and Confederate soldiers revisited the battlefields of the First and Second Battles of Manassas for the first time since the war. The soldiers reminisced and convened at the Groveton Confederate Cemetery, located adjacent to Wesley Rollins farmstead, for the dedication of the Groveton Confederate monument on August 30, 1904. Seven years later, in 1911, the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace attended by more than 1,000 veterans and 9,000 spectators on the 50th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas is the most notable of these commemorative activities (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). While it is likely that the John Dogan Farmstead was in some way considered during these early commemoration activities, the exact use or recognition of the property’s role in the Civil War during these events is unknown. When the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) formed the Manassas Battlefield Corporation and partnered with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) to create the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in 1921, they did so with a focus on the Henry Farm where heavy fighting occurred during both battles (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

In 1935, the NPS designated 1,476 acres of the battlefield as the Bull Run RDA. Implemented as part of the 1933 Industrial Recovery Act, RDAs were designed to allow the federal government to acquire “submarginal” agricultural lands for a variety of public uses including recreation, while paying to resettle owners on more productive lands elsewhere (Elder and Weldon 2019: 52, 55). While plans for the Bull Run RDA were focused on battlefield preservation, they also included battlefield tours and scenic drives (Elder and Weldon 2019: 56). Creation of the RDA coincided with the 75th anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas and the NPS used funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to hire labor to complete projects in advance of a commemorative reenactment held by the NPS on July 21, 1936 (Morris 2021: personal communication; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 31). Like the 1911 jubilee, this was a Reconciliationist event centered around unifying the north and south by valorizing the common soldier rather than confronting the difficult history of the Civil War and the legacy of slavery that shaped the Manassas landscape (ARHO 2021). On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, officially established Manassas National Battlefield Park from the Bull Run RDA and the land donated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Local Significance
Piedmont Agriculture

The John Dogan Farmstead is locally significant under Criterion A as an example of the evolution of agricultural developments in Piedmont Virginia between 1729 and 1940. The farmstead was originally established during the Colonial Era (1729) and developed through the beginning of the American Civil War (1861), conforming to patterns of Piedmont farming. The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is also representative of physical and social changes to southern agricultural society following the Civil War and continuing through the mid-twentieth century, namely in regard to patterns of restitution and redevelopment of the landscape.

Farmers such as John Cross, a Gainesville, Virginia resident during the Civil War, were part of a minority of local Manassas area residents who received compensation for the damages experienced on their property, likely due to their unwavering loyalty to the Federal government (Southern Claims Commission, Allowed Claims. John Cross, 9866-41731). Cross used his claims payment to his advantage in the following years, becoming appointed to a public office as overseer and later surveyor of Road District No. 2 in the Township of Gainesville in the County of Prince William from 1870 to 1875, and purchasing the entire John Dogan Farmstead between 1882-1886 (Prince William County Deed Book: 35:577 & 35:578). During this era, the land was subdivided and maintained by multiple owners, including formerly enslaved Black Americans and families of opposing political views during the Civil War, living together in the newly emerging farming communities of the post-Reconstruction era. John Cross played an important role in this local evolution of land use patterns on the cultural landscape by selling and renting parcels of the farmstead to formerly enslaved people, including James Peters, William Jordan, and James and Mahalia Dean, who modified the cultural landscape to reflect their needs at the turn of the twentieth century accordingly. Such modifications included new designs in the orientation of Black homes, which became located deep in the historic woodlots, far from the houses of White community members located along the roads and atop the open hills of the cultural landscape. The different periods of development remain legible on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape through continuous agricultural land use, extant in fence lines, and field patterns among other landscape features.

CRITERION D

Archeology

The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is significant under Criterion D for its potential to reveal archeological information regarding indigenous cultures, as well as historic periods of human occupation within the cultural landscape. Previously conducted archeological studies have identified traces of other structures including home sites and agricultural buildings. Future studies have the potential to reveal additional information related to Civil War battles at Manassas, as well as patterns of agricultural practices from the antebellum era to the early twentieth century.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1729 - CE 1940

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture	

Time Period: CE 1904 - CE 1940

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	The Antebellum South	

Time Period: CE 1861 - CE 1865

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Transforming the Environment	Historic Preservation	The Federal Government Enters The Movement	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Agriculture

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Category: Ethnic Heritage

Area of Significance Subcategory: Black

Area of Significance Category: Other

Explanatory Narrative: Commemoration

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Manassas Battlefield Historic District (Boundary Increase)
NRIS ID:	05001546
Other Name:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
Primary Certification Date:	01/18/2006

NRIS Name:	Manassas National Battlefield Park
NRIS ID:	66000039
NRIS URL:	https://catalog.archives.gov/id/41682705
Other Name:	Other Certification Date: May 19, 1981
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	VDHR #076-0271
Name:	Manassas National Battlefield Park

National Histric Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landmark: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 11000 - 9500	Inhabited	Paleoindian hunters are the earliest known human inhabitants of the area around Manassas National Battlefield Park with an estimated 250 to 500 people within the entire present-day area of Virginia. In addition to hunting, peoples of this period supplemented their diets with fish and fruit.
CE 1000 - 1600	Farmed/ Harvested	The Late Woodland period is notable due to multiple Mid-Atlantic indigenous groups' adoption of agriculture together with periodic controlled burnings of oak-hickory forests to create clearings to plant crops. Mid-Atlantic peoples developed ranked societies during this period as they established permanent villages primarily in the floodplains.
CE 1600 - 1646	Inhabited	The Doeg (Dogue, Doag, Dogney, Toag, Taux, Tauxenents) Native American tribe inhabited land within present-day Prince William County during the first half of the 1600s until about 1646 CE.
CE 1608	Explored	John Smith first explored the area associated with modern day Prince William County while traveling north up the Potomac River. His early maps mark the Quiriough (Occoquan River) as the most westward extending tributary source to the Potomac.
CE 1609 - 1649	Colonized	After English settlers seized lands in the Northern Neck of Virginia from Native Americans without compensation, then exiled King Charles II granted seven English Noblemen who exhibited loyalty to the crown over five million acres in Northern Virginia from Rappahannock River to Potomac River to govern as their own. Lord Thomas Culpepper and Alexander Culpepper were amongst those given lands at this time.
CE 1646 - 1680	Colonized	Following the end of the Second Powhatan War and seizure of Doeg lands, the Doeg tribe were forced to relocate to present-day Maryland or to join the Susquehannocks. The Doeg still hunted in the Virginia Piedmont through about 1680, however, conflict with the English led to a reduced Doeg population and the remaining members of the tribe may have assimilated with other indigenous groups in the area.
CE 1673 - 1689	Settled	After restructuring of the original proprietary agreement in 1673 and later in 1683 and 1688, the Culpepper's controlled five of the six land patents in the Northern Neck proprietary. In 1689, Sir Thomas Culpepper died and the proprietary was split in ownership between Alexander Culpepper and Sir Thomas's wife Margaret Culpepper who continued to live in their home at Leeds Castle in Kent, England.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1688 - 1694	Land Transfer	Sir Thomas Culpepper renewed his Northern Neck patents in perpetuity with King James II in 1688. He died the following year leaving the patent to be managed by his wife Margaret and his daughter Catherine. Catherine married Sir Thomas, the Fifth Lord of Fairfax who began managing the Northern Neck patent for the Culpepper family. In 1694, Catherine's uncle Alexander Culpepper died and left her in control of his patent for 1/6th of the land. By 1694, the mother and daughter, Margaret and Catherine Culpepper, owned all of the Northern Neck proprietary.
CE 1694 - 1722	Land Transfer	Thomas the Fifth, Lord of Fairfax died in 1710, followed by his wife Catherine in 1719, leaving Thomas the Sixth, Lord of Fairfax in control of the entire Northern Neck proprietary at the age of twenty-six. For over a decade, Thomas the Sixth, Lord of Fairfax remained in England, allowing the executor of his mother's will to manage the proprietary through land agents. Land agent Robert "King" Carter was rehired for this job in 1722 and spent the following years granting lands and collecting quitrents, while amassing the best lands for himself. In 1722, the Treaty of Lancaster recognized the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Potomac River as the line of demarcation for the Iroquois Nations and stipulated that the Native Americans would no longer enter the land associated with the future cultural landscape within the Northern Neck proprietary. Thomas the Sixth, Lord of Fairfax continued to own and collect revenue from the proprietary until his death in 1781.
CE 1724 - 1729	Purchased/ Sold	Robert "King" Carter granted three tracts of land, Great Bull Run (41,660 acres) and Lower Bull Run (6,730 acres) in 1724. Later in 1729, he acquired the Middle Bull Run tract (2,823 acres). Carter's position as Lord Fairfax's Land Grant Agent allowed him to amass over 300,000 acres throughout his life.
CE 1724 - 1732	Land Transfer	Carter's sons subdivided the Bull Run tracts. Landon Carter Sr. acquired Middle Bull Run on which the eventual John Dogan Farmstead would be established. George Carter Sr., Mann Page II and Landon Carter Sr. owned Great Bull Run tract which encompassed the NW Quadrant of present-day Manassas National Battlefield Park. Robert Carter II inherited Lower Bull Run.
CE 1755 - 1760	Built	Between 1755 and approximately 1760, Landon Carter Sr. built a plantation home named "Pittsylvania". It was described as a "tall frame structure fifty by thirty feet on a stone foundation with two central chimneys. There was a brick wine vault in the cellar and porches on either side of the house." Many believed that it was the most impressive of the Carter mansions in the Bull Run area. Mahogany furniture, silver tea and dinnerware sets, and several looking glasses were mentioned in inventories. Located on a hill northeast of Matthews Hill, the plantation held commanding views of the study area to the southwest.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1782 - 1800	Inhabited	Wormley Carter, likely managing his father's Pittsylvania plantation paid tax for a consistent number of enslaved Black people and other free adults. In 1782, he enslaved ten people, but from 1783 to 1800, Wormley enslaved twenty-five people and paid Richard Seale to act as an overseer on the plantation.
CE 1787 - 1793	Built	Wormley Carter, Grandson of Landon Carter constructed the Rosefield Property southwest of Pittsylvania on a knoll overlooking Young's Branch.
CE 1800	Purchased/Sold	Henry Dogan purchased 349 acres of land during late 1700s from Mann Page III and Landon Carter located between Landon Carter and George Tanille. He built the "Peach Grove" plantation house along Dogan Branch west of Groveton-Sudley Road. Henry Dogan's farmland extended across the road into the future cultural landscape boundary. The Lucinda Dogan House, located along the western boundary of the study area on modern-day Featherbed Lane, was used as the overseer’s home until 1860 when Peach Grove burned down.
CE 1815	Land Transfer	Ann Hamilton inherited Rosefield and 125 acres surrounding the property and south of the Warrenton Turnpike along Young's Branch following her Father Wormley Carter's death in 1815.
CE 1815	Land Transfer	Wormley Carter's land that would later make up the western boundary of the John Dogan Farmstead and John Cross's Lot 2 was inherited by Addison Carter following her father Wormley Carter's death in 1815. The land included 135 acres.
CE 1808 - 1828	Engineered	The Warrenton Turnpike was constructed from Alexandria VA to Warrenton, VA passing through the John Dogan Farmstead by 1815. In 1821 William Cundiff filed a complaint to Prince William County that the road between Dogan's Hill and Bull Run was, “Unfit for a Turnpike." By 1823 similar complaints forced resurfacing of the road.
CE 1815 - 1843	Inhabited	Ann Hamilton and husband Robert operated the Rosefield property. In 1825-1826, Rosefield served as the community post office.
CE 1830 - 1835	Farmed/ Harvested	Under Hamilton ownership, the Rosefield Property devalued over time as debts amassed. In 1830, Hamilton grew hay, wheat, oats, and owned one ox. It appears they no longer farmed tobacco on their farm, however other Carter landowners in the area maintained tobacco in their crop rotation. The Hamiltons owned enough milk cows for personal dairy consumption. The family also enslaved thirteen people. By 1840, they enslaved only five people after selling a child named Cornelia for $225, and one other adult in 1835. Of the remaining enslaved Black people, three worked in the fields and two in the house, including the elderly Caty, who had been enslaved by the family for a long time.
CE 1835	Inhabited	Robert Hamilton served as Prince William County Sherriff. Hamilton died that same year with personal property valued at $1,640.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1843 - 1845	Purchased/ Sold	John D. Dogan, second son of Henry Dogan purchased Rosefield and the surrounding property, amassing 413 acres by 1850. His property, known as Rosefield on land tax rolls, was located between Groveton, Sudley Mill road, and Warrenton Turnpike. In 1840, he enslaved seven people at Rosefield. Prior to farming, he operated a general store in Groveton.
CE 1850 - 1860	Built	Dogan improved 350 acres of farmland. He enslaved thirteen people in 1850 and twenty people by 1852. His 450 acres was valued at $4,500. Outhouses were built on the property at this time including enslaved laborers' quarters with a kitchen. Improvements may have been made to Rosefield at this time as the taxable value of Dogan's buildings increased in 1857 from $800 to $1,500.
CE 1850 - 1859	Farmed/ Harvested	In 1850, Dogan produced 300 bushels of wheat, twenty-five of rye, 600 of corn, and 700 of oats. He owned twenty swine, ten milk cows, four beef cows, four oxen, and six horses.
CE 1854 - 1884	Inhabited	John Dogan became guardian to his niece Mary Jane Dogan in 1854 according to referential documents. She lived on the Rosefield property and took over ownership in 1875 after the death of John Dogan. After the war she was a merchant who ran a shop specializing in the sale of relics of the battles at Manassas.
CE 1860 - 1861	Farmed/ Harvested	In 1860, Dogan increased the property value to $8,100 on the same amount of land. He produced 120 bushels wheat, fifty rye, 600 corn, sixteen barley, and twelve tons hay. He bred the same amount of livestock in addition to thirty-three sheep which produced 200 pounds of wool. He additionally produced twenty bushels of potatoes, $10 of orchard products, 500 pounds of butter, and one hundred pounds of honey. The orchard, historically referenced to the southwest of Rosefield atop Dogan Ridge, would likely have produced apples given the region and would have contained large unpruned trees spaced twenty to thirty feet apart in rows. During this time, wool production had seen profits increase in the Ohio Valley and areas to the west, however, sheep husbandry remained an important aspect of a diverse farm product. Prior to the Civil War, John D. Dogan was amongst the most profitable landowners on the Manassas National Battlefield Park.
CE 1861	Military Operation	On July 21st, 1861, the First Battle of Manassas crossed through areas of the John Dogan property. Fighting took place from mid-morning to mid-afternoon between the Louisiana "Tigers" and the 2nd New Hampshire. Confederate Major William Smith Baylor of the 5th Virginia Infantry claimed the Dogan house was, "Full of enemy wounded" as the Union retreated at the end of the battle. Union Colonel James Cameron (79th NY "Highlanders") was killed and buried on the Dogan property near Young's Branch, but reinterred in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania in 1862.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1862	Military Operation	The Second Battle of Manassas took place from August 28 through August 30, 1862. The latter two days of the Second Battle of Manassas took place across much of the John Dogan property. Union troops led by Gen. Marsena Patrick occupied the Dogan house on the hill by the end of August 29. The property held Union artillery formations for the latter phases of the battle. Union troops marched across Dogan pasture and farmland north towards "Deep Cut" and the Unfinished Railroad where they were overtaken by Confederate forces in the tree line before retreating. Union Gen. Pope was briefly on Dogan Ridge on August 29 before relocating his headquarters onto Buck Hill, east of Sudley Road, overlooking the Stone House and the intersection of Sudley Road with the Warrenton Turnpike. During this time, Dogan rail fences, chicken coops, storage houses and orchards were cut down by Union soldiers in order to position their artillery during the battle.
CE 1862	Demolished	In about November 1862, the Rosefield house may have been burned down by Union soldiers at the same time that the town of Haymarket and the Pittsylvania house were burned by soldiers of Gen. Franz Sigel's XI corps on November 4, 1862. Evidence of the destruction on this date is anecdotal at best, including a letter dated to March 20, 1882, more than twenty years after the destruction took place.
CE 1862 - 1879	Inhabited	John. D. Dogan (67 years old) and his wife Ann Dogan, Mary Jane Dogan, (31 years old) and Patsy Smith (16 years old) are listed as the occupants of the property. They likely resided in the enslaved laborers' quarters, while cultivating some of the 350 acres. The property in the 1870 agricultural census was valued at $6,434 with $325 worth of personal property.
CE 1865 - 1883	Purchased/ Sold	Formerly enslaved James Peters purchased a former Dogan parcel of land of an unknown acreage from John Cross. Formerly enslaved by James Carter of the Woodland Plantation, Peters escaped slavery and joined the Union army in 1863. In 1865 he returned to the area, working as a plasterer's helper in the Haymarket area where he met his wife Josephine, a White orphaned English girl. In 1883, he purchased two acres in addition to the small parcel he had previously obtained from Cross. He relocated and renovated a schoolhouse alongside Groveton-Sudley Road (Featherbed Lane today). Other additions were added later. The building was originally constructed prior to the Civil War and was likely damaged during the Second Battle of Manassas.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1871 - 1875	Damaged	John Cross, James Robinson, and Lucinda Dogan all filed claims to the Southern Claims Commission stating damage of property by Union armies and received reimbursement of some amount. Cross's claim for his property in neighboring Gainesville totaled up to $1,085 in damages, however, he was eventually paid $870 in 1875. Cross filed losses on five horses valued at $150 each, four beef cattle each worth $40, seventy-five bushels of corn worth $1 per bushel, and 10,000 pounds of hay. Robinson received $1,249, less than half of his requested claim.
CE 1880	Inhabited	The 1880 agricultural census data shows Mary Jane Dogan owned $1,150 of land, fence, building, and personal property. Federal census data claims she had one tenant farmer working the land around her dwelling (#327). Federal census data shows her tenants or adjacent neighbors included Henry Nash and his family (Dwelling#326), Andrew Redman and his family, and James Peters and his family.
CE 1882 - 1886	Purchased/Sold	John Cross purchased part of the John D. Dogan tract for $2,000 in 1882. Tax records in 1884 show he paid tax on John Dogan's 413 acres, and in 1886 he paid an additional $1,500 for property. He sold small parcels of land to formerly enslaved Black Americans James Deane and James Peters in 1883, however, they were likely renting and farming the land prior to their purchase.
CE 1887	Purchased/ Sold	Mary Jane Dogan died and subdivided her remaining property that was not sold to John Cross to Patsy Smith and Margaret Wiley. Wiley received the southern parcel, while Smith received the northern parcel of land, which encompassed twenty-five acres of land and a structure referred to as "Tom's Cabbin."
CE 1890	Land Transfer	John Cross died in 1890. His personal property was sold for over $1,000 and the John Dogan property was subdivided into three lots between his sons, while his daughters inherited the family home, Rock Hill Farm. W.R.E. Cross inherited the former Rosefield site of the Rosefield home, which as neighbor Hugh Henry wrote in April of 1890, "was in the same ruinous condition as it was at the end of the war." Hugh Henry also claimed that Cross lived in an outbuilding that had not burned down, likely the kitchen. The acreage of the W.R.E. Cross's lot was 102 acres, but later expanded to 123 acres after purchasing land from his brother on Lot 2.
CE 1890	Damaged	A letter from Hugh Henry claimed that exceptionally rainy weather throughout the winter caused the local roads to deteriorate and become mud, making it nearly impossible to even leave home and visit neighbors. The local roads around the Groveton township had a notorious history of poor maintenance, but conditions were exacerbated following overuse during the Civil War period. The roads were unpaved and became dusty during dry, hot summers and muddy during cold, wet winters.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1890	Built	Prince William County property tax records indicate the families on the former John Dogan Farmstead had increased their property value by improving farmlands or by building structures.
CE 1890	Land Transfer	John P. Cross received Lot 2 of his father's tract amounting to more than ninety-three acres.
CE 1895	Purchased/ Sold	Wesley Rollins purchased John P Cross's 92-acre lot that was located northeast of Groveton on the original John D. Dogan estate to the west of Lot 1, the Rosefield Estate.
CE 1898	Inhabited	A letter from local neighbor Virginia M. Carter dated April 14, 1898, claimed, "I can see Rosefield so plain from Pittsylvania… The old kitchen at Rosefield that you have often been in is standing yet." The letter suggests that a new dwelling had either been constructed by this point, or that the kitchen outbuilding was the only residence and structure in use on the landscape
CE 1899	Land Transfer	Barzillia Cross paid off his portion of debt to his father and officially inherited less than four acres of Lot 3.
CE 1899 - 1902	Land Transfer	Barzillia Cross received Lot 3 of his father's tract and assumed his other brother Rinaldo's tract as debt collection, amassing 186 acres according to 1902 land tax records.
CE 1902 - 1911	Purchased/ Sold	Barzillia Cross sold eighty-two and one-half acres on Lot 3 to Erasmus Turner who held the property for twenty years. Turner sold two and one-half acres to W.H. Spencer in 1913.
CE 1904	Military Operation	The US Army hosted a two-week series of military maneuvers as part of training exercises across much of the future Manassas National Battlefield Park in early September. A total of 25,000 soldiers were stationed on and around the study area, as well as upwards of 10,000 visitors who came from all over the Washington, DC area to see the maneuvers. Many residents of the study area offered their homes to accommodate visitors including, W.R.E. Cross, Wesley Rollins, and Andrew Redmon.
CE 1904	Damaged	The US army maneuvers caused damage to many farmsteads on and near the former John Dogan property. The Government reimbursed a total of $15,000 to farmers who had land damaged during the maneuvers. The government leased over 65,000 acres of land in total around the Manassas area, paying owners twenty cents per acre.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1910 - 1920	Inhabited	US census records for 1900, 1910, and 1920 demonstrate the increased subdivision of the former John Dogan Farmstead. Many families, both Black and White, rented or owned land of various acreage. Residents such as the Cross families, the Peters, the Dogans, the Moss family, and Wesley Rollin's family who had been neighbors in previous censuses either moved further away or subdivided their land to new residents. In 1900, W.R.E. Cross was 54 years old and living on the Rosefield property with his wife and three children. They owned their home and Cross farmed the land. In 1910, W.R.E. Cross had died, and his estate was sold by his wife. 43-year-old Wesley Rollins owned and operated one of the other Cross lots, and further west, 92-year-old Lucinda Dogan died and subdivided her estate between her surviving children and numerous grandchildren. By 1920, both of W.R.E. Cross and his wife Arimenta had died, and the property had been sold and subdivided twice. Cross's children lived with local
CE 1911	Memorialized	The semi-centennial Jubilee of Peace remembered and memorialized the sacrifices of both Union and Confederate forces during the First Battle of Manassas. President William Howard Taft was present and gave a speech to a crowd of thousands of spectators at the Prince William County courthouse in Manassas, sharing the news of an international treaty between France and England. Veterans from both sides of the battle met atop Henry Hill and shook hands as a gesture commemorating the reunification of the country. Some of the veterans engaged in reenactments for the crowds present. Mary Jane Dogan who was likely a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) was charged with organizing the luncheon on Henry Hill during the Jubilee.
CE 1911 - 1917	Purchased/ Sold	Barzillia Cross held ninety-four acres before he sold forty acres to John M. Caton by 1917. By 1926, The Cross lot consisted of just forty-eight acres.
CE 1912	Purchased/ Sold	Thomas Moss purchased 104 1/2 acres of Lot 1 which included the Rosefield property after the death of W.R.E. Cross prior to 1910. Sixteen acres remained in the Cross name on Lot 1 until W.R.E. Cross's widow sold ten acres to John F. Dogan at a later date.
CE 1919	Purchased/ Sold	Jahile L. Sowers purchased the Rosefield property from Thomas Moss.
CE 1921 - 1922	Inhabited	Tax records recorded an increase of $550 in building value on Sowers lot, indicating the construction of Rosefield II. Census data suggests that the residents of the John Dogan property lived in an outbuilding somewhere near the structure from 1862-1921, however, the location of this dwelling is not clear.
CE 1921 - 1954	Inhabited	After the death of Jahile L. Sowers in 1922, Frances Sowers lived in Rosefield II for thirty-five years.
CE 1922	Land Transfer	The Sons of Confederate Veterans established the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park on Henry Hill southeast of the study area.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1933	Purchased/ Sold	Walter C. Sadd purchased property on former John Cross Lot 2 after the death of Wesley Rollins in 1932.
CE 1935	Land Transfer	By 1935, 1,476 acres of the Manassas battlefields were established as the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA).
CE 1937 - 2011	Purchased/ Sold	The National Park Service acquired various tracts of land within the future boundaries of the cultural landscape.
CE 1940 - 4940	Established	On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes established the Manassas National Battlefield Park under Secretarial Order 5 F.R. 1824. The new park included 1,476 acres of the Bull Run RDA and 128-acres of the former Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park.
CE 1954	Purchased/ Sold	Leroy Oesterling purchased Rosefield II and 102.75 acres from Frances Sowers. It is not clear whether Oesterling and his wife ever lived at Rosefield, however, the land was leased to Charles and Leona Goode who raised thirty head of beef cattle on the property.
CE 1954 - 1960	Built	Electricity, telephone cables, a septic tank, hot water and central heating were installed in Rosefield II. The windowpanes were replaced with aluminum screens and storm windows, and an additional half bathroom was built adjacent to the kitchen. Other buildings on the property during this time were located west and northwest of Rosefield II and included a storage building with a wooden floor, two machinery sheds, a dry barn and hay barn, connected by a central frame shed structure, and a pony stable.
CE 1960	Purchased/ Sold	The Department of the Interior purchased Leroy Oesterling's land from Lot 1 including the Rosefield II house. At this time, a total of 102.75 acres were transferred to Manassas National Battlefield Park.
CE 1965	Purchased/ Sold	The federal government purchased the 61.15-acre lot where Fetzer’s house site was identified from the estate of Clarence D. Pullen and incorporated the land into Manassas National Battlefield Park.
CE 1970 - 1975	Built	In the early 1970s, two gates were installed by the NPS within the cultural landscape boundary, which restricted access to Rosefield II along US Route 29 as well as access to the Peters farm lane situated along the east side of Featherbed Lane.
CE 1977 - 1994	Inhabited	Under the NPS, Rosefield II became the home for three Manassas National Battlefield Park superintendents from 1977 to 1994.
CE 1981	Established	The Manassas National Battlefield Park National Register nomination was signed by the Keeper.
CE 1982	Established	An archeological survey was conducted at Rosefield II by the NPS under the direction of Thomas McGarry. It noted the presence of a metal barn, a wooden shed, and a concrete foundation northwest of the house.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1990 - 2010	Removed	In recent decades, facilities maintenance employees at Manassas National Battlefield Park dismantled structures as well as other historic features that were associated with the agricultural history of the cultural landscape study area that had fallen into disrepair.
CE 2006	Established	The Manassas National Historic District National Register nomination form was amended.
CE 2019	Repaired	Repairs to the standing seam roof of Rosefield II were completed by the Historic Preservation Training Center.
CE 2020	Rehabilitated	The front porch of Rosefield II was rehabilitated, which included repair of the handrails as well as removal of the balustrade and underpinning in an effort to return the building to its historic character as evidenced by photographs taken at the time of its acquisition by the NPS.

Physical History:

Introduction

The content of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape history narrative is informed by a review and synthesis of primary and secondary sources. Principal documents examined included, The Manassas National Battlefield Park Northwest Quadrant CLI (1996) by Maureen Joseph and Coming to Manassas: Peace, War, and the Making of a Virginia Community (2003) by Dr. Linda S. Wood and Dr. Richard Rabinowitz. For a more in depth review of the social context and agricultural patterns associated with the John Dogan Farmstead, additional information was adapted from Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests: Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report (2013) prepared by Daniel Schaible and Gwendolyn White's Historic Resource Study, Rosefield: The History of the John Dogan Farm Manassas National battlefield Park (2012). Other sources that were reviewed to develop this narrative include, but are not limited to, Hidden in Plain View: African American Archaeological Landscapes at Manassas National Battlefield Park by Dr. Erika Martin Seibert; Cabin, Quarter, Plantation Architecture and Landscapes of North American Slavery edited by Dr. Clifton Ellis and Dr. Rebecca Ginsburg; the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Archaeological Survey, 1982 compiled by principal investigator Thomas McGarry; and Joan M. Zenzen's Battling for Manassas: The Fifty-Year Preservation Struggle at Manassas National Battlefield Park (1998).

Pre-History: 11,000 BCE to 1649 CE

Portions of the following narrative was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. Draft Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 63-69.

Paleoindian hunters are the earliest known human inhabitants of the area, with occupation spanning from around 11,000 BCE to 9500 BCE. These peoples' northern bands hunted caribou and other cervids, suggesting that deer was a common staple in the diets of the southern bands. Paleoindians supplemented their hunting with fish, as well as berries and other fruit. It is estimated that there were between 250 to 500 people in the entire present-day area of Virginia during this period and that occupations were clustered in the southeastern part of the present-day commonwealth. This area

corresponds with the northernmost edge of the oak-hickory forest at the end of the Pleistocene and provided access to stone for toolmaking including jasper, chalcedony, and chert (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 6).

The advent of agriculture is a hallmark of the Late Woodland period (1000 to 1600 CE). Multiple Mid-Atlantic indigenous groups adopted agriculture around the beginning of this period, accompanied with periodic burnings to clear oak-hickory forests to plant primarily maize (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5, 17). Different groups varied on their reliance to maize and indigenous diets of the time also consisted of fish, game, and wild plants. Peoples of the Late Woodland period established small, permanent villages primarily in floodplains near fertile soil. Ranked societies developed during this time, which formed the basis of the system of tribes and chiefdoms of the late 1600s and early 1700s. Mid-Atlantic peoples of this period began to fortify their settlements between 1200 and 1300 CE corresponding with evidence of increased population displacement and indicating increased conflict between competing groups. By the end of the Late Woodland period, the Fall Line in central and southern Virginia served as a geographic boundary between the competing Coastal Algonquian and Piedmont Siouan speaking peoples (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 17).

Early European colonization of the Mid-Atlantic coincided with a period of increased cold and severe droughts termed the “Little Ice Age.” These climatic conditions likely led to stressed vegetation and increased soil erosion in this region (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 5). By the mid-1600s, English colonizers had patented and settled most of the land around the Potomac River from Chopawamsic Island to the present-day location of Mount Vernon, forcing indigenous peoples to move further west (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 2). The actions of English colonizers ultimately led to a decreased population of Native Americans throughout eastern North America, as tribes were displaced, and in some cases decimated, by disease introduced by Europeans, racialized violence, and warfare related to trade (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20).

In the early 1600s, the rolling hillsides along Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac River, were used as hunting grounds and temporary settlements for Native Americans, principally those associated with the Doeg (Dogue, Doag, Dogney, Toag, Taux, Tauxenents) and the nomadic Manahoac Confederacy. The village of Pamacocack noted by Smith may have been within the Doeg’s territory. The Doeg were an Algonquian speaking tribe, although they were not in the Powhatan Confederacy, a coeval faction of Algonquian-speaking tribes in the Mid-Atlantic region that cooperated politically and martially. By 1650, the Doeg’s largest settlement was on Mason Neck (formerly called “Doggs Island” after the Doeg) and people of this tribe likely lived on both sides of the Potomac and westward into the mountains (Bedell and Hooks 2018: 20; City of Alexandria Government 2021).

The Manahoac allied themselves with the Monacan Tribe, a group located further south who spoke the same Siouan language, against the Algonquian affiliated Powhatans. Previous archeological studies revealed evidence of the presence of Native American lithic quarries and hunting grounds within the boundaries of the cultural landscape, suggesting that the landscape was visited for hunting deer and black bears, as well as tool production (McGarry 1986). In 1608, during the Late Woodland Period, Englishman John Smith made contact with Manahoac tribes along the Rappahannock, eventually detailing eight different tribes present in the area under the Manahoac Confederacy. Within the next sixty years of Smith’s encounter, the Manahoac Confederacy and the Tidewater-orientated Doeg tribes were driven out of the Northern Neck by English settlers, as well as militaristic Iroquois invaders. Colonial explorer John Lederer noted the presence of Manahoac tribes along the James River in 1670, however made no mention of their presence in their former territories of northern Virginia. By this date, the Seneca Nation of the Iroquois League had claimed the land which would later become Manassas National Battlefield Park as hunting grounds by right of conquest, where they remained until the Treaty of Albany in 1722.

For additional information associated with the pre-contact history of the park, please see Bedell, John and Kisa Hooks. Archeological Overview and Assessment Manassas National Battlefield Predraft. Unpublished Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2018.

The Northern Neck Proprietary and Colonial Development: 1649 CE to 1729 CE

Following John Smith's encounter with the Native Americans of northern Virginia, European settlers began to stake land claims. In 1649, King Charles II of England, then in exile in France, created the Northern Neck Proprietary, a swath of land consisting of more than five million acres located between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, including the lands associated with the cultural landscape study area. King Charles II granted patents to seven English noblemen that had exhibited loyalty to the crown during the Republican Commonwealth period. These individuals were given the right to govern the property, allowing them to grant and lease land to others in addition to establishing townships. Amongst these early patentee owners were Sir John Culpepper and Thomas Culpepper (Harrison 1926:346).

Following several reorganizations of the original patent between 1669 to 1681, Sir Thomas Culpepper, son and heir to Sir John Culpepper's Northern Neck claim, negotiated deals with his cousin Alexander Culpepper to eventually claim the remaining patents. This allowed the Culpepper family governance of all but one of the original seven shares of land in the Northern Neck proprietary ("The Northern Neck of Virginia," 1898:224). Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 led to the recall of Sir William Berkeley from his position as governor of the Virginia colony, and his replacement, Sir Thomas Culpepper, used the appointment to secure finances owed to him from his granted lands in the Northern Neck. Culpepper governed the colony from England until he was ordered to manage the colony from Virginia in 1680. During his time as governor in Jamestown, Sir Thomas Culpepper purchased the Arlington Grant land patent owned by Henry Bennett, the Earl of Arlington. Culpepper later sold this grant back to the king in exchange for a twenty-year pension in 1684 when he was removed as governor (Hardwick, 2013). In 1688, Sir Thomas Culpepper had King James II renew his patents on the Northern Neck propriety in perpetuity before dying the following year (Robinson, 1957). Culpepper's five-sixths portion of the Northern Neck grant was inherited by his wife Margaret, then later by their daughter Catherine Culpepper, who additionally inherited the final one-sixth of the grant from Alexander Culpepper, who died in 1694 with no heirs to claim the estate. Together, Catherine Culpepper and her mother owned the entire Northern Neck proprietary.

By 1692, Catherine Culpepper married Thomas, the Fifth Lord of Fairfax, who began to manage the Northern Neck grant for his wife. Though he never visited Virginia, Fairfax hired land agents who granted lands and collected revenues from land sales and quitrents. He died in 1710 the same year as his mother-in-law Margaret Culpepper, followed later by Catherine in 1719, leaving their first-born son, Thomas, the Sixth Lord of Fairfax in control of the entire Northern Neck proprietary at the age of twenty-six ("The Northern Neck of Virginia," 1898:226). After assuming control as the sole proprietor, Thomas hired Robert "King" Carter of Corotoman, Virginia in 1722 to be his land agent in the Northern Neck. For the next decade until his death, Carter oversaw and surveyed the claimed area within the proprietary.

The duties of a proprietor's land agent were chiefly administrative, dealing mostly with tax collection from landholders in the form of quitrents, and surveying the land to settle boundary disputes. Quitrents were a vestigial medieval form of real estate tax, which was imposed in seventeenth century Virginia by the crown and proprietors alike. It allowed the colonists to live, farm, but not own, the land in title. Quitrents were granted to them by the land agents of the proprietary owner (Bond 1912:496-497). While fulfilling his obligations and generating revenue through the collection of quitrents for the Lord Fairfax, Carter had the benefit of being able to patent the best lands for himself and his heirs. In some cases, Carter created grants in his own name, paying rent back to the Lord Fairfax. However, for some of the patents established, ownership was made in the name of close friends or other family members prior to the transfer of these properties into his name (Freeman 1948:489). Using these benefits to his full advantage, Robert "King" Carter became the most prosperous of the land agents hired by the Fairfax family. During his tenure as the Northern Neck land agent, Carter amassed more than 300,000 acres by the time of his death in 1732.

In 1724, Carter granted himself and his male children the Great Bull Run and the Lower Bull Run

tracts, and later granted the Middle Bull Run tract in 1729. Wedged predominantly between Bull Run and Broad Run, the Great Bull Run tract totaled 41,660 acres, while the Lower and Middle Bull Run tracts totaled 6,730 and 2,823 acres respectively. The Bull Run tracts included the area that would later be defined as Manassas National Battlefield Park with Young's Branch acting as the southern boundary for Middle Bull Run tract and the northern boundary of the Lower Bull Run tract (Rabinowitz & Wood 2003:4). Robert Carter bequeathed these tracts to his children and provided them with enslaved laborers and wealth to establish tobacco plantations across the rolling hills of the Bull Run tracts. The cultural landscape study area is contained within the original boundaries of Carter's Middle Bull Run tract (Joseph 1996:3-2).

Cultivation of the popular Orinoco tobacco leaf was a long an arduous process that required a large labor force. The eighteen-month growing process included numerous tasks, which were required to prepare the crop for trade. These included seeding, hilling and topping, harvesting, as well as drying and packing the leaves into hogsheads. In the early colonial period, the majority of the labor was performed by unwed indentured males, and in later decades enslaved Black people, who were first brought to Jamestown in 1619 by Dutch privateers (Cotton 1998, updated 2015). Some of these people had been abducted from West Africa and others were brought from Caribbean Islands such as Barbados and Jamaica (Wood and Rabinowitz 2003: 5). That same year, the Virginia company restructured its administrative methods for the colony by creating a general assembly of elected burgesses to remedy concerns that predominantly affected the economic interests of the planter class including, increased access to land, tobacco inspections, Native American relations, and the implementation of English common law (Mitchell 1983:408-410). The elected members were chosen from socially elite circles and were able to obtain the political authority to further advance their own interests. Eventually, laborers that completed their period of indenture often began farming tobacco themselves. These farmers cleared and planted the crop on nearly every available piece of land, typically owning less than fifty acres, and they accounted for the majority of tobacco produced until the large plantation system became dominant in the last quarter of the century. Within the first quarter of the seventeenth century, a culture indebted to tobacco formed the backbone of colonial enterprises in tidewater Virginia and the greater Chesapeake region.

Tobacco production brought economic stability and a social hierarchy to the Virginia tidewater region in the early seventeenth century, impacting wealthy landowners and indentured farmers alike. In 1618, the Jamestown colony shipped 20,000 pounds of tobacco to England and 60,000 pounds only four years later in 1622. In the years following, the General Assembly passed regulations on locations that settlers were able to farm, the amount of tobacco one could grow, and quality inspections of the tobacco prior to shipping for sale (Mitchell 1983:410). The laws led to changes within the physical landscape of Virginia, which continued to influence the development of the colony through the American Revolution. One of these laws reduced the number of tobacco plants one was allowed to cultivate in established settlements along the James River due to soil-exhausting planting practices in these areas. War between the English colonists and Powhatan tribes followed a Native American attack on the colonists in 1622 staged as a resistance to English incursion on indigenous lands. After the defeat and removal of Native Americans from the Virginia interior, farmers began to migrate north and west throughout the tidewater areas to farm large tracts which could be paid in fee for ownership.

At the time of Robert "King" Carter's death in 1732, colonists of the Virginia Tidewater and the Northern Neck had established settlements in the colony for over a century and were involved in the processes of developing a stratified agrarian society, driven by the production and trade of cash crops such as tobacco. After John Rolfe first brought the favored Caribbean Orinoco tobacco seed to Virginia in 1612, tobacco quickly became the driving force behind colonization and landscape development in the Chesapeake region. Road networks, known as rolling roads, were established on slightly sloping terrain towards ports and inspection houses along Chesapeake basin waterways in order to make the transportation of full tobacco hogsheads easier. Hogsheads typically stood over five feet tall and over 1,000 pounds when full, so pegs were driven through each end of the barrels and were rolled by the enslaved or animals. Additionally, plantation owners designated spaces on their farms for tobacco-specific installations such as drying barns, often located within or adjacent to the peripheries of the tobacco fields, and usually within short distances of rolling roads to make for easier transportation. The barns were frequently constructed with steep gabled roofs to support the

weight of the harvested tobacco leaves which were “cured” from the barn’s rafters for a period of time before being packaged in hogsheads (Ridout 2013:182). Settlement in the tidewater region was soon defined by the strictures of tobacco production, and the population was distinguished between the indentured laborers who grew the cash-crop and the wealthy landowners who profited from sale and trade between English and Scottish ports such as Glasgow and Liverpool.

Other laws introduced by the General Assembly over the third decade of the seventeenth century dealt with assurances of quality control regarding exported tobacco. Planters seeking maximum profits either relied upon English merchant partners or sold their crop on consignment in Europe, and so depots were created as early as 1633 along the major rivers such as the York, Rappahannock, and Potomac to inspect and store shipments of tobacco in warehouses. The consequences of these early century developments led to the growth of port cities and the establishment of tobacco plantations further inland in later decades. These Piedmont plantations made use of rolling roads, repurposed from former Native American paths, to transport hogsheads of tobacco to riverfront warehouses. The tobacco was inspected to ensure only high quality product and were held in the warehouses until ships arrived to buy the crop (Karnes 1998: 9). The Carter plantations in the Bull Run drainage shipped the tobacco grown to ports such as Dumfries, Virginia, located twenty-five miles south on the Potomac. The port at Dumfries thrived in its tobacco trade with Scottish merchants, assisting the town in becoming chartered in 1749. The movement and settlement of the Virginia Piedmont was a social process navigated through the economic system of tobacco cultivation that had become the lifeline of the Virginia colony in less than a century.

The Carters on Bull Run: 1729 CE to 1793 CE

As the value of tobacco cultivation in the Virginia tidewater region ebbed due to a variety of factors throughout the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, wealthy planters began establishing plantations and permanent settlements further west in the Northern Neck in search of nutrient rich soils. Recognizing the value of his land, Robert “King” Carter passed down the Bull Run tracts acquired during the 1720s to family members including Landon Carter Sr. who inherited the Middle Bull Run tract including the cultural landscape study area, as well as parts of the Great Bull Run tract after his father’s death in 1732. He sent his children John Carter and Landon Carter II to establish plantations on the approximately 3,000 acres he inherited (White 2012:4). Landon Carter Sr. eventually granted the brothers shares on the land holdings in his 1788 will stating, “Landon on the old Quarter and my son John on the New Quarter” (Richmond County, Virginia Wills, “Will of Landon Carter of Sabine Hall,” 1770/1779). On his 2,600 acres located on a ridge overlooking Bull Run to the north, Landon Carter II established his plantation known as “Pittsylvania,” residing there until his death in 1801. The house was likely built in the late 1750s prior to his acquisition of the property (White 2012:6).

Today, the house’s foundations are situated on a hill in a grove of locust trees. A spring is located at the base of the hill. Pittsylvania was a tall frame symmetrical Georgian-style structure built on raised stone foundations and contained two centrally located chimneys that heated the four halls on each of the two stories. The home was constructed atop a high point on the landscape with commanding views of the agricultural fields, visually conveying Carter’s command over the people he enslaved who worked within its sight. Numerous outbuildings surrounded the house including a kitchen, an icehouse, tobacco barns, smokehouses, and dairies, giving the plantation an appearance similar to a small village (White 2012:6). Additional enslaved laborers’ quarters were located both near the house, and out in the fields, following common enslaved housing schemes established at many Virginia plantations (Upton 2010:121-140). Archaeological surveys of this site revealed that Pittsylvania had the facilities to house and manage over 150 enslaved workers. Furthermore, records show that Landon Carter II enslaved 152 people at the time of his death (Rabinowitz & Wood 2003: 27). Given the numbers of people enslaved on Landon Carter’s plantation, it is estimated that there were likely more than five and less than ten different dwellings that sheltered between twenty and twenty-five workers in non-familial units, as was typical at the time (Chappell 2013:156-178).

Pittsylvania was described as one of the most impressive Carter mansions in the area, however while the size and style of constructed elements at this plantation demonstrated a higher degree of wealth than other local planters, the land use patterns, and architectural forms used at Pittsylvania were replicated by neighboring plantations around the Bull Run area. The aristocracy and sense of power displayed through the architecture at Landon Carter's Pittsylvania plantation established a template for his son Wormley (also recorded as Wormeley) who would develop his own plantation in later years. Little is known about the enslaved individuals who lived and worked at Pittsylvania during this period. Please see Joy Beasley's "Pittsylvania: A Carter Family Plantation in the Virginia Piedmont", 2002 for more information about enslaved life at Pittsylvania. Additional historical research should be completed to learn more about the individuals who were enslaved here.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, Landon Carter II followed the agricultural patterns established contemporaneously in the Chesapeake region by farming a diverse range of products, specifically grains such as wheat, oats, and corn, as well as tobacco. Additionally, he set aside lands only to be used for woodlots and animal husbandry, raising cattle, swine, and sheep. Pittsylvania sat overlooking Bull Run to its north and was located amongst the other Carter mansions that were orientated in a northwest to southeast alignment alongside tributaries from Catharpin Creek to Broad Run. The cultural landscape study area was part of the Pittsylvania plantation under Landon Carter II and was bounded by Young's Branch to the south (Joseph 1996:3-2). During this period, it can be assumed that the cultural landscape study area contained planting grounds for tobacco or grains such as wheat or oats, and it is likely that there were no residential structures located on the landscape at the time. The western boundary of the cultural landscape study area marked the border of Carter's land, and was maintained as a woodlot, which acted as a dense vegetated boundary between his planting grounds and those of his neighbors.

Landon Carter of Pittsylvania had four sons and four daughters before his death in 1801. The three younger Carter brothers inherited other lands throughout the Northern Neck in modern day Loudoun and Fauquier counties. The daughters were given the manor home until they married. John Carter, brother of Landon Carter II, established a grist mill at the confluence of Catharpin Creek and Bull Run at Sudley Springs by 1780, located to the north of the land that would come to be associated with Rosefield (Wood & Rabinowitz 2003: 10). Additionally, he and his descendants built other plantations and mansion homes such as Sudley Mansion, Woodland, and Red Hill northwest of Pittsylvania before 1800. Of the other Carters along Bull Run, Elizabeth Landon Carter, descendent of Robert Councillor Carter, established the "Pohoke" plantation with her husband Spencer Ball by 1802. Pohoke was located in the Lower Bull Run tract to the southeast of the cultural landscape study area. The Balls established the "Portici" plantation in 1820, absorbing Pohoke's infrastructure into the new plantation's complex.

Landon Carter II's oldest child, Wormley Carter, inherited his father's Bull Run tracts in accordance with his 1801 will. According to property tax lists from the 1780s, Wormley helped manage the Pittsylvania plantation. Wormley married Sally Edwards in 1787. Following his marriage, Wormley established his own home southwest of Pittsylvania, incorporating the same patterns of development and landscape elements as his father and other family members in the local area. Tax records from 1787 showed that Wormley Carter enslaved twenty-five people from 1783 to 1800. He additionally paid Richard Seale, likely as an overseer.

Wormley's dwelling, named "Rosefield", was built between 1787 and 1793 on the crest of an open knoll overlooking Young's Branch to the south. Wormley Carter's Rosefield was a more modest dwelling than his father's plantation home. The building was a one and a half story I-frame Georgian style home. Wormley constructed other buildings around his property including a stud farm, a kitchen that was extant at least through 1898, and at least one enslaved laborers' dwelling (White 2012:13). Stud farms operated to breed horses for specific tasks such as racing or farm labor. It is possible that the structures surrounding the Rosefield dwelling home were formally arranged in the same manner seen in symmetric orientations of other colonial plantation homes in Virginia. Archeological surveys identified traces of structures to the north and west of Rosefield that may be indicative of the kitchen and a possible enslaved laborer's dwelling dating to this period. However, these structural traces were not identified as being associated with Wormley's plantation, and further research is needed to

confirm the location, date, and function of the structures revealed during previous studies. Due to the large numbers of people enslaved by Landon Sr., it is possible that the people Wormley enslaved lived on the adjacent Pittsylvania property until enslaved laborers' quarters were built on the Rosefield property. By placing enslaved workers in Wormley's name, Landon paid fewer tithes.

Wormley's planting grounds, like many other gentry farms at the time, were located away from the main residence and ancillary structures atop the crest of the hill. However, many early republic farms included formally arranged kitchen gardens, usually located in close proximity to the main dwelling and kitchen, but further research is necessary to determine where these garden beds may have been arranged at “Rosefield.” Colonial and early republic kitchen gardens provided the home with useful vegetables, herbs, and medicinal plants, as well as ornamental floral arrangements to be seen and enjoyed by plantation owners and their guests when strolling through the formally designed leisure gardens, a common component of a wealthy farmer’s landscape (Adams & Burchfield 2013:58). Wormley paid a nominal fee of five shillings to his father in 1793 for 600 additional acres to increase his own agricultural production (Prince William County Deed Book Y, 1791-1796). To the northwest of his pastures along Groveton-Sudley Road, Wormley maintained the woodlots previously associated with his father’s lands. He acquired the rest of Landon Carter Sr.'s land holdings after his death in 1801.

Following the Revolutionary War, Virginia’s tobacco market fell to levels that would never again reach the heights of economic productivity achieved in the previous centuries. By the turn of the nineteenth century, exhausted farmlands in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions caused tobacco to lose precedence as the sole regional cash crop. In response, farmers shifted towards the cultivation of diverse grains and increased animal husbandry practices, both of which thrived in the pastures that comprised the topographical landscape around Rosefield (Rabinowitz & Wood 2003:10). It is likely that prior to 1800, Wormley Carter changed patterns of agricultural development to include production of grains such as wheat, oats, and rye. Early republic farmers identified that grains grew well in the soils exhausted by tobacco. The absence of financial or agricultural records relating to tobacco production suggests that Wormley ceased tobacco cultivation around the time of his father’s death in 1801 (White 2012:12-13). Wormley generated additional revenue at Rosefield by operating a stud farm on his property, however, his agricultural output was limited by the relatively low number of laborers he enslaved. In 1807, Wormley paid tax on eighteen horses, however only one horse was listed in the final inventory of Wormley’s property at the time of his death, suggesting a change in fortunes for his business (Prince William County Will Book K:452).

Other infrastructural changes to the greater Chesapeake regional landscape impacted the development of Rosefield during the first half of the nineteenth century. The establishment of new market centers in the early antebellum period correlated with increased population migrations away from the coastal and tidewater areas of the greater Chesapeake region. Planters such as Wormley Carter and his descendants sought to supply the agricultural needs of new major urban markets along the Potomac River such as Alexandria and Washington, DC, rather than lower Tidewater markets such as the colonial capital of Williamsburg. To facilitate the shift in agricultural trade, the construction of roads and, in later decades, railroads such as the one planned by the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, became essential to the success of the Bull Run farmers. The construction of the Warrenton Turnpike, beginning around 1812 was in response to the shifting demographics of the new yeoman farming class that had moved into the Piedmont of northern Virginia during the early republic. The Warrenton Turnpike was built to connect the expanding port city of Alexandria with the frontier regions of Fauquier County, passing directly through portions of the Rosefield and Pittsylvania plantations in the vicinity of Bull Run. The Warrenton Turnpike was officially completed in 1827 (Rabinowitz and Wood 2003:17-18). The construction of the Warrenton Turnpike brought an unprecedented measure of development to the landscape, entangling the fortunes of the farming community along Bull Run and Groveton with the infrastructure itself.

The shift from tobacco farming to grain impacted the residents of the region. The new yeoman farming class took ownership of farms between fifty and five hundred acres, generally using a small labor force of enslaved Black people. Without the labor-intensive cultivation of tobacco, many Black enslaved Virginians were sold to the large cotton production plantations of the deeper south, or spread amongst local farming operations, becoming separated from their families and community

networks. Given the relatively low number of people Wormley enslaved and amount of equipment he owned, it is likely that he had stopped farming tobacco after the American Revolution, instead diversifying his crops to include various grains. Prince William County records of the enslaved demonstrate that in 1800 there were 5,416 people enslaved in the county (about 43 percent of the total population). By 1860, this number had dropped to 2,356 (28 percent of the total), largely due to enslavers selling the enslaved to other states further south (Rabinowitz & Wood 2003: 12). On the Bull Run tracts, ownership of the large plantations such as Rosefield, Hazel Plain, and Pittsylvania began to atomize. Planters who continued to struggle financially after selling the people they enslaved were resigned to sell portions, if not all, of their land to farmers who sought to use knowledge gained from the fledgling American agricultural reform movement. The sale of land to pay off debts from Wormley's estate demonstrated that even the Carter's financial might was negatively impacted by these social changes during the early republic.

Much of the information known about the early days of Rosefield is identified from the will and inventory of Wormley Carter following his death in 1815. At the time of his death, Wormley Carter owned tools that suggested a diverse agricultural production including four plows and five hilling hoes to till soil. Additionally, he enslaved twenty-five people who worked in the fields and the manor house. However, Wormley sold seven of the people he enslaved for over $5,000 to settle part of the extensive debts he accrued over his lifetime. Both field laborers and domestic servants were among the enslaved sold from Wormley's estate, and included an adult male named Simon who was sold for $500 and "Old Sally" who was sold for $50 (PWC Will Books K:452-453, L:479-483). A promissory note written by Wormley to Humphrey Peake in 1812 was never settled in his lifetime, causing the executors of his will to be sued later for the nonpayment of $1,049.65. At the time, Peake was president of the board for the Warrenton Turnpike, and it is likely that Wormley's debts were meant to be used for improvements to the road, which bisected the planting grounds located to the south of Rosefield and north of Young's Branch (White 2012:15-16).

Wormley Carter's household inventory included many of the objects and furnishings associated with the elite gentry of antebellum Virginia, including walnut and mahogany furniture, silver tableware sets, and two looking glasses. In accordance with his will, Wormley's land holdings were subdivided into ten tracts with one allotted for each of his descendants, and an additional 184-acre tract that was sold for $1,314.28 to help recuperate some of the debt Wormley amassed throughout his lifetime. Tracts one through four, in addition to the Rosefield tract, were all located west of Sudley Road, and are associated with the study area. Lots were drawn by Carter's youngest six children to determine the inheritance of each tract. Lot 1 amounted to 125 acres and was given to Lucy Carter, wife of local planter Charles Ewell. The 135-acre Lot 2 was drawn by Addison Carter. Lots 1 and 2 were located to the west of Rosefield and corresponded with land later associated with the crossroads town of Groveton and the historic woodlots to its north. Wormley's daughter Kitty Carter drew Lot 3 in the amount of 125 acres and located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of the Warrenton Turnpike and Sudley Road. Judith Carter drew Lot 4 located directly to the north of Lots 2 and 3 and amounted to 148 acres. The Carter descendants who maintained ownership over their inheritance developed the landscape following established local patterns of land usage, however, many sold portions, if not all of their land, to more ambitious planters such as Henry Dogan and William Cundiff. Rosefield and the surrounding 125 acres were granted to Ann Hamilton, Wormley Carter's oldest child, who in 1812 married Robert Hamilton, a local gentleman and magistrate for the court of Prince William County. Together, Robert and Ann Hamilton navigated societal shifts in Virginia gentry culture to develop the landscape associated with Rosefield in the early antebellum period.

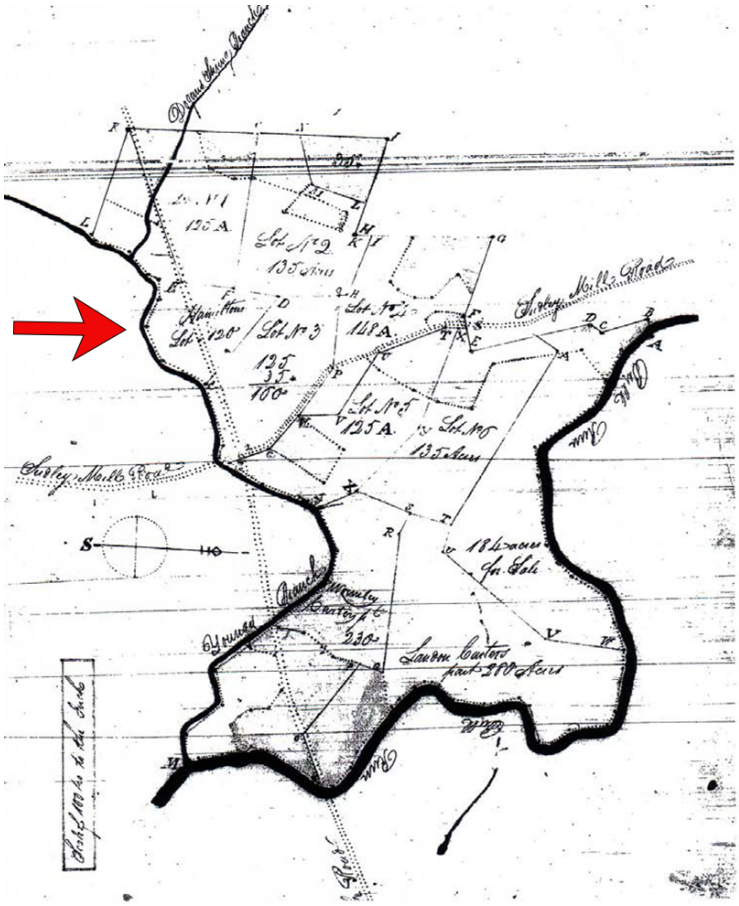


Figure 5: Map of the Middle Bull Run tract at the time of Wormley Carter's death (1815). The Rosefield tract is listed as the Hamilton lot and is identified by a red arrow.

Antebellum Developments at Rosefield: 1793 CE-1861 CE

Ann and Robert Hamilton took ownership of Rosefield in 1815, a landmark and transitional year for the community of Groveton. During their ownership over the next thirty years, the Hamiltons were challenged by systemic changes happening around them. In the antebellum period, many farming operations followed new patterns established during the early republic to simultaneously produce goods for self-consumption and for sale at local markets in a system referred to as composite farming (Bushman 1998:366-367). After primogeniture was outlawed in Virginia in 1785, composite farming was increasingly employed to maximize profits in order to secure more land for the next generation (Keim 1968:545-586). Wormley's large estate allowed his numerous offspring to maintain respectable sized farmsteads, ranging generally between one hundred and 200 acres. Each of Wormley's children were provided with ample planting grounds and access to the woodlots located on the peripheries of the tracts. The woodlots were established in the colonial period by the early Carter landowners as forest was cleared for agricultural production and were used to provide fuel and construct buildings and fence lines. On Wormley's tracts, worm or rail fence likely outlined the various planting grounds, separating particular crops from one another. The Hamiltons practiced composite farming on their land to earn enough money for their six children who survived to adulthood to inherit land.

Robert Hamilton primarily pursued subsistence agriculture on his land, farming hay, wheat, oats, and raising only enough milk cows for family use. Given the lack of tools required for its production, Robert Hamilton likely continued the farming practices established under Wormley Carter, and was not farming tobacco, however his brother-in-law, Wormley Carter Jr., shipped tobacco from his nearby plantation until at least 1820. Additionally, Hamilton earned income as a county magistrate,

renting rooms on his land to travelers, and operating the county post office with his brother-in-law out of Rosefield in 1825 and 1826 (Ritter 1992:1-9). Hamilton enslaved thirteen Black people during his tenure at Rosefield, a number reduced to seven by the time of his death in 1835 (PWC Will Book O:208). The seven enslaved people listed in the inventory of Robert's estate included an elderly woman named Caty, a young girl named Cornelia, as well as Jack, Griffin, Dolly, Betty, and Becke who were all listed as adult men and women. Despite practicing composite farming, Robert Hamilton accrued debts over the course of his life. To settle these debts, Robert Hamilton sold Cornelia for $225 in addition to one adult enslaved male (PWC Will Book O:345). Many of the objects listed in the inventory of Robert Hamilton reflected the Hamilton's status as landed gentry in antebellum America, such as walnut and mahogany furniture pieces, multiple mirrors and looking glasses, silver tableware sets, and religious texts such as Wesley's Sermons and Fox's Book of Martyrs. The inclusion of religious books in personal inventories from this period were customarily found in only the most elite circles, again reflecting the social standing of the Hamilton family. Despite these enterprises, Hamilton's debts forced his widow Ann to sell nearly all the people she enslaved by 1840. In the 1840 census, Ann continued to live at Rosefield with five of her children and five enslaved workers, however, only three individuals were listed as employees for agriculture, indicating that most of the farm production was for subsistence use only at the time. Without Robert Hamilton to manage farm operations on their 125 acres, Ann sold the plantation to John Drummond Dogan in the 1840s (PWC Deed Book 19:55-56).

John Drummond Dogan was a local landowner living along Dawkins Branch southwest of the Groveton crossroads. In 1840, John Dogan was enumerated by the federal census. Dogan identified himself as being involved in commerce and lived in the eastern district of Prince William County with his wife Ann (also recorded as Anna), and the seven Black people he enslaved. The enslaved included two males and two females under the age of ten years old, two females between the age of ten and twenty-three, and one male between the ages of thirty-six and fifty-four. Dogan transitioned from keeping a store in Groveton into agriculture. In 1843, Dogan purchased 118 acres of land north of the Rosefield tract from Ann Hamilton, who had purchased the land a year prior from her sister Judith Carter. Two years later, Dogan purchased the remainder of Ann Hamilton's land and Rosefield itself. Dogan consolidated his land by selling his Dawkins Branch inheritance and paying taxes on 413 acres. Dogan's tract was bounded to the east by the Sudley Road, to the south by Young's Branch, and to the north by Sudley Methodist Church. The property extended west meeting the eastern border to his brother's estate known as "Peach Grove." Dogan resided at Rosefield with his wife Ann and later with his niece Mary Jane, whom he adopted in 1854 (PWC, Virginia, Administrators Bond Book 7, 1852-1873).

Dogan wasted no time establishing himself as one of the most prominent farmers amongst his neighbors. According to the non-population schedule census data from 1850, Dogan farmed 350 acres of improved land, growing 300 bushels of wheat, twenty-five bushels of rye, 600 bushels of flint corn, 700 bushels of oats, and twenty bushels of potatoes. Additionally, he raised four oxen, four beef cattle, ten milk cows (which produced seventy pounds of butter), six horses, and twenty swine. Dogan 's farm and equipment were valued over $4,500 and his livestock was valued at $580 (non-population schedules, Prince William County, John Dogan). In 1850, Dogan enslaved thirteen people who lived in a separate kitchen outbuilding and one known enslaved laborers' residence (federal census 1850). Over the next decade, it is clear that Dogan continued to expand his operations. By 1852, Dogan purchased an additional seven enslaved people, and in 1857, it is possible that Dogan built an outbuilding or enslaved laborers' dwelling on his property due to the increase in land value from $800 to $1500 evident in land tax rolls for the year (White 2012:27-28).

Non-population census records from 1860 show Dogan's effective farming practices during his tenure at "Rosefield." In 1860, Dogan farmed fifty fewer acres of improved land, but diversified his agricultural products to include beehives and orchards, which produced one hundred pounds of honey and beeswax, and $10 worth of orchard products respectively. Most beehives from the antebellum period were straw skeps and were usually constructed by coiling long rye grass together into the shape of a dome wherein the bees would nest. The skeps would have been placed in or adjacent to gardened areas and orchards, near large beds of flowers or fruit trees where the bees would be able to gain nutrients and pollinate with high productivity. Although, the now commonly used Langstroth beehive was patented in 1852, Dogan more than likely continued to use straw skeps

due to the cultivation of diverse grains like oats and rye on Dogan's property (Oertel 1980:2-9).

Traces of Dogan's orchard have been identified northeast of Rosefield sloping down the crest of Dogan's Ridge towards the west. Orchards during this period were often placed on steep terrain in close proximity to the formally arranged kitchen gardens and residence. Like many orchards on nineteenth century farms, Dogan's orchard was less than two acres large, with trees spaced evenly apart on a twenty to thirty foot grid (Dolan 2009:53). In 1847, leading pomologist Andrew Jackson Downing wrote, The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, which detailed strategies for orchard farmers like Dogan. Downing recommended that every orchard tree in a garden, "Take its natural form, the whole efforts of the pruner going no further than to take out all weak and crowded branches" (Downing 1847:56 in Dolan 2009:53). Northern Virginia was hospitable for only particular varieties of fruits such as the York Imperial apple, which ripened during winter months, and so it is likely that Dogan's orchard consisted of either apples or pears. In addition to his beehives and the orchard, Dogan raised crops and livestock in 1860. He owned seven horses, twelve swine, two oxen, eight beef cattle, and eight milk cows, which produced five hundred pounds of butter and dairy products. Additionally, Dogan brought the value of his livestock from the previous census up to $1,120 through additional income earned from raising sheep. In 1860, Dogan owned thirty-three sheep, which produced 200 pounds of wool, commonly used to make most clothing during this time period. Dogan harvested 120 bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of rye, 600 bushels of flint corn, twenty bushels of potatoes, sixteen bushels of barley, and sixteen tons of hay. By the onset of the Civil War, Dogan's farm and property were valued over $8,100, making him amongst the wealthiest plantations in the Groveton community (Federal census and non-population schedule for 1860).

During the Late antebellum period on the eve of the Civil War, the landscape surrounding John Dogan's Rosefield was a locus of social and physical changes representative to the Virginia Piedmont. Though records show that the Groveton community favored secession prior to the war, local animosities between neighbors demonstrated political gray areas. John Dogan was a fervent secessionist who verbally clashed with John Cross, a local neighbor who would eventually purchase Dogan's land in later decades (White 2012:33-34). Members of the growing free African American population, including Dogan's neighbor James Robinson, feared that a Confederate victory in the Civil War would cause their re-enslavement (Case No. 241, Commissioners of Claims, James Robinson v. United States, 1872, Accessed through NARA: 574). While social tensions rose in the Groveton community, physical changes to the landscape sought to serve the booming agrarian economy present at the time. In 1852, the Orange & Alexandria Railroad Company completed a rail line from Culpeper to Alexandria, passing through the Bull Run community at Manassas Junction. Also, during the 1850s, the Manassas Gap Railroad Company graded a new railroad line, which ran west from Manassas Junction through Thoroughfare Gap and Manassas Gap into the Shenandoah Valley. The railroad company later constructed a separate line to bypass a connection with the Orange & Alexandria Railroad that provided its own connection to Alexandria. Ultimately, the independent rail line of the Manassas Gap Railroad extended from Gainesville through the Sudley area and across Bull Run as well as the John Dogan property. While construction of these railroads offered promises of increased mobility for both goods and people, these same promises led to the areas surrounding railroad depots like Manassas Junction to become a vital strategic transportation hubs for troops and supplies during the early battles of the Civil War, namely the First and Second Battles of Manassas (Rabinowitz and Wood 2003:64-70).

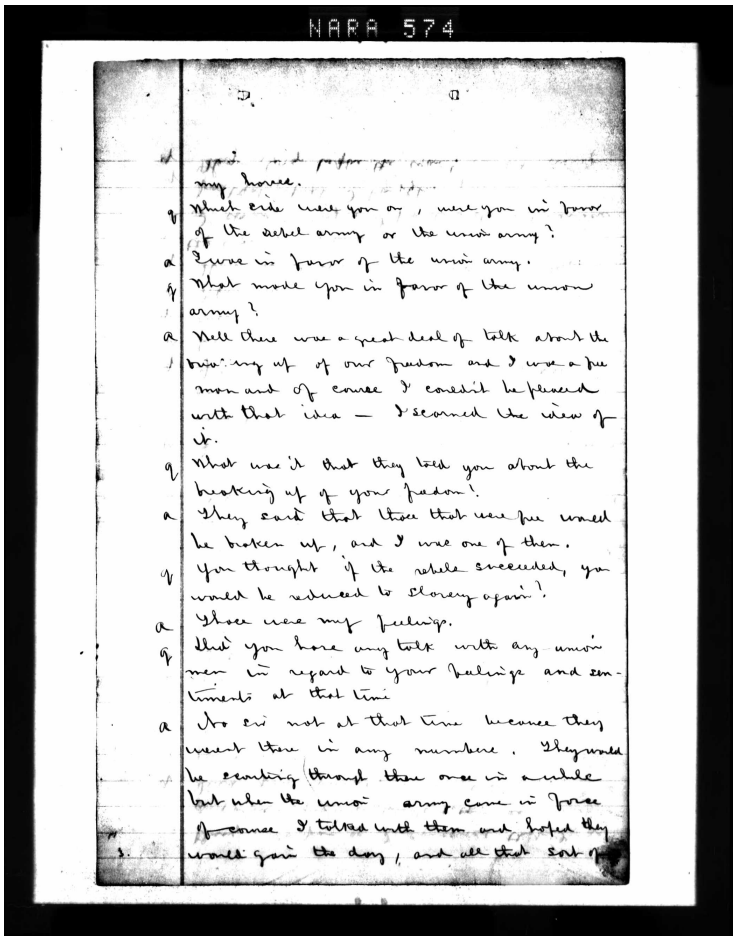


Figure 6: Statement from James Robinson, a free African American, describing his fear of being enslaved by a victorious Confederacy.

The Civil War at Rosefield: 1861 CE-1865 CE

As described in The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865, by John S. Salmon, “If the Confederates held Manassas Junction, they could deny the Federals access to the Shenandoah Valley and central Virginia while protecting the approaches to Richmond and retain the option to attack Washington via the valley and western Maryland. Conversely, if the Union army seized the junction, it could more easily protect its capital, march on Richmond, and ride the rails westward” (Salmon 1999: E:4, Oeschger 2018: 35). The geographic significance of Manassas Junction brought the Union army, led by Gen. McDowell, into the first full-fledged land conflict of the Civil War against Confederate Gen. G.T. Beauregard and his army on July 21, 1861. Gen. McDowell marched west from Washington, DC seeking to capture Manassas Junction in order to quickly approach the Confederate capital at Richmond, in theory bringing a swift end to the war. The topography of the landscape proved to be decisive in the First Battle of Manassas. As the Union army approached Bull Run, Gen. McDowell coordinated his troops’ movements with the crossable fords and bridges, directing a small diversionary force supported by Union Gen. Daniel Tyler’s artillery west over the Stone Bridge, along the Warrenton Turnpike. Gen. McDowell’s main force was led north towards Sudley Springs to turn the Confederate flank.

The battle ensued around 10:00 a.m. directly on and adjacent to Rosefield as Union and Confederate forces clashed. Confederate forces withdrew from the first engagement around noon, reforming new defensive lines with reinforcements from Wade Hampton’s legion and Confederate Gen. Thomas J. Jackson’s brigade atop Henry Hill to the southeast of “Rosefield.” Fighting occurred until the late afternoon south of the Warrenton Turnpike when Confederate forces broke through the Union right flank on Chinn Ridge, forcing the Union into a disorganized retreat back towards the defenses of

Washington, DC, leaving dead and wounded troops, artillery, and supplies on the battlefield for the victorious Confederates. While it is not certain whether the Dogan's experienced the battle firsthand at "Rosefield," they certainly would have returned to find their fields, fences, and other property destroyed by the fighting. The First Battle of Manassas left Rosefield with dead soldiers in its yard, and a bullet hole through the door of the house as grim premonition of a longer and bloodier war than had first been expected from both sides of the conflict (Richmond Daily Enquirer, 31 July 1861). The configuration of the landscape at Rosefield was described after the battle by reporters and soldiers alike who concurred that, "the property at the time of the battle included wheat fields to the west, a pasture and woods to the northwest, two outbuildings directly north of the house and to the east and northeast cornfields, two storage sheds, and haystacks directly east of Rosefield. There was also an orchard west of the house (White 2012: 35). Battle maps were made by W.G. Atkinson following the First Battle of Manassas. Atkinson's maps depicted troop movements, command headquarters for each army, and the composition and layout of the agricultural fields, including those of John Dogan. To the south of John Dogan's Rosefield were open meadows sloping gently down to the riparian forest along the banks of Young's Branch. Beyond Dogan's orchard to the immediate west and north of the house were wheat fields, and to the north and northeast beyond these were corn fields. The remainder of Dogan's land to the north and northwest of his planted fields were open pastures, meant for feeding livestock, and woodlots, which comprised the border between Dogan and his neighbors along Groveton-Sudley Road (Atkinson 1861).

Throughout the remainder of the Civil War troops from both armies camped in the nearby Manassas region. The armies confiscated and used land and property from Manassas area farmers like John Dogan. In his claim to the Southern Claims Commission after the war, Dogan stated that the Union forces destroyed his fences, woodlots, corn cribs and other outbuildings. During the winter of 1861-1862, Confederate Gen. Jackson appropriated the Manassas Junction station to quickly move troops and supplies around northern Virginia with ease. Union forces eventually took over control of the Manassas area during the spring and summer of 1862 under Union Gen. Pope after Confederate forces were deployed to protect Richmond from advancing Union forces in the tidewater region. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee sought to relieve the pressure on his army defending Richmond from Gen. McClellan's forces and strategized to cut off Gen. Pope's army to the north from being able to reinforce Union lines. On August 27, Gen. Jackson's brigade raided and burned Gen. Pope's supplies at Manassas Junction in order to draw Gen. Pope's army into battle on the same grounds that had been fought just a year prior (Civil War American Battlefield Trust: Second Battle of Manassas).

The following day, the first engagements of the three-day battle began in the late afternoon on the Brawner Farm located west of Rosefield between brigades in Gen. McDowell's first division and Confederate brigades under William B. Taliaferro and Richard S. Ewell . The firefight was described as one of the most intense engagements of the battle by both sides and lasted until nightfall when Union forces at Brawner withdrew to the south, passing over Meadowville (Cundiff). In the morning on August 29, Union Gen. Sigel and his troops captured and set up command at Rosefield where Union forces would go on to bivouac and form artillery batteries until the last phase of the battle (Hennessy 1993: 169). Gen. Pope established his command headquarters on Buck Hill east of Rosefield and began sending his troops north and northwest across Dogan's fields and woodlots to break the Confederate line that had been formed in the forests just beyond the graded railroad bed. Positive that Gen. Jackson was cut off from reinforcements from Confederate Generals Lee and Longstreet, Gen. Pope ordered waves of Union soldiers to attempt frontal attacks on Confederate lines during the afternoon of the second day. Despite the continued attacks, Union forces were unsuccessful, permitting Gen. Lee to arrive on the field later that morning, while most of Longstreet's troops continued to deploy to the right (and south) of Jackson into the afternoon.

On August 30th, Gen. Pope, ordered Gen. Porter and his corps to engage the Confederate's position, still under the belief that the Confederates were on the brink of retreat. Gen. Porter and McDowell's troops fought an engagement at the Deep Cut of the railroad bed where Confederate regiments were stretched almost to collapse. During the engagement Gen. Jackson sent for assistance, ordering troops from A. P. Hill's division to reinforce the Confederate line at the Deep Cut and also sending to Longstreet for further assistance. Longstreet ordered the Dixie Artillery battery onto Battery Heights to fire into the left and rear of Union troops attacking Jackson's line at the Deep Cut. Ultimately, the

reinforcements from Generals Lee and Longstreet allowed the Confederate army to counterattack; however, the attack did not begin until after Porter's (and Hatch's) troops at the Deep Cut had been repulsed and had fallen back onto the fields of the John Dogan Farmstead. As a result of the counterattack on August 30, the Union Army retreated towards Centreville and then Washington with nearly 14,000 casualties left behind. During the Second Battle of Manassas, Rosefield and the surrounding structures were used as field hospitals for wounded Union soldiers. Again, Dogan's property was left in a ruinous state with chicken coops, fences, and orchards destroyed by Union troops to arrange artillery formations during the battle. Maps drawn following a survey of the historic landscape at the time of the battles note several structures adjacent to the north of "Rosefield," likely used for hay storage, as well as several sheds positioned centrally within corn fields located to the northeast of the house and west of Sudley Road. The First and Second Battles of Manassas would prove to be a turning point in the history of the rural farming community at Groveton and "Rosefield."

In the fall, Union troops under Gen. Sigel's XI corps returned to the area. On November 4, 1862, Sigel's troops burnt down nearly every building in Haymarket in response to repeated bushwhacking by local Confederate troops. It is likely that Sigel's troops burned down other homes and structures in the local area around this date as well. The plantation homes and many of the associated outbuildings around Manassas including Pittsylvania and Rosefield were probable casualties of these Union troops' incendiarism. Letters exchanged between local Manassas neighbors attest to the burning of Rosefield following the battles at Manassas (Hugh Henry letter March 20th, 1882 MNBP Archives). The Civil War decimated the prosperity of local farmers such as John Dogan, as currency inflation caused the price of goods and supplies to increase for both farmers and their product consumers alike. Moreover, the loss of enslaved African Americans due to war and emancipation also affected the prosperity of planters and farms such as John Dogan. Following the surrender of the Confederates at Appomattox, the Groveton community became a locus for many of the national and local social changes that were laid bare during the following era of Reconstruction.



Figure 7: W.G. Atkinson map of the "Battle Fields of Manassas" on July 21, 1861. "Dogan's Farm" is identified by the red arrow.



Figure 8: Drawing depicting the Battlefield of Manassas during the Second Battle of Manassas. Rosefield is depicted in the center on the page fold near the red arrow. Dogan's orchard is present in the drawing as well as bivouacked Union troops in the foreground.

Rosefield Post Civil War and Reconstruction Era: 1865 CE-1880 CE

As the Civil War ended and the southern states navigated a tenuous reincorporation into the Union, both Black and White Virginians redefined the physical and social landscape around themselves. The initial ratification of the thirteenth amendment during the war caused Virginia, the largest slave-holding state in the Confederacy, to lose its bound labor force. Unlike the states of the Deep South, which were largely able to detain their enslaved population during the war, those enslaved in Virginia began to transition to freedom almost immediately with some escaping their enslavers into Federal states, and others being freed and recruited by Union armies passing through Virginia. After the war ended, Congress instituted martial law over the eleven states of the South that seceded under the first Reconstruction Act of 1867. Additionally, the Reconstruction Act called for Virginia to redraft the state constitution that would accept and ratify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, giving all African Americans citizenship and allowing Black men the right to vote. Virginia's constitutional convention in 1868 was characteristic of the strict reconstruction views held by Radical Republicans during the early post-war period.

The convention's proceedings were dominated by members of Virginia's White community that had remained loyal to the Union during the war, or otherwise had demonstrated capabilities of leadership to both the Black and White communities. Many of these men were singled out as candidates for holding office positions at local and county levels by local agents of Virginia's branch of the Freedmen's Bureau (Lowe 1998:455-457). The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly referred to simply as the Freedmen's Bureau was instituted in 1865 for the purpose of giving legal, financial, educational, and other forms of support to the recently freed and displaced African Americans. Despite early successes by the Freedmen's Bureau and strict measures imposed by Radical Republicans for reincorporation back in the Union, Democratic Conservatives quickly found ways to reestablish aspects of antebellum control over the African American community in the form of vagrancy laws and other "Black Codes." These laws, such as the Vagrancy Act of 1866 passed in Virginia, targeted recently freed African Americans who, without owned land, roamed the devastated landscape in search of work, and forced them into work as convicted felons, essentially enslaving them in all but name. Though the act was never enforced under the orders of Alfred H. Terry, commander of US Army troops in Virginia from June 1865 to August 1866, the law remained in place until 1904. Laws such as the Vagrancy Act demonstrated the continued disenfranchisement of the African American community even after emancipation. Martial law under the restored government imposed by the Union on Virginia ended in 1870 with the ratification of the new constitution by the state assembly and their official reentry into the Union.

Like much of Virginia following the war, the community around Rosefield found its infrastructure and plantations in a ruinous state, resulting in little capital to repay the massive debts levied on the state. The enumeration of John Dogan for the 1870 census reveals the state of his affairs following the Civil War. Between 1860 and 1870, Dogan's real estate values dropped from $8,100 to $6,225. The conflagration of Rosefield is likely the cause of the drop in Dogan's property value, as Dogan continued to record respectable harvests on 338 acres of improved land and seventy-five acres of woodland. Following the destruction of Rosefield, Dogan and his family likely relocated to the kitchen, one of the few extant buildings left on his property after the war, however the location and occupation of this outbuilding has not yet been confirmed.

According to the agricultural census in 1870, Dogan harvested one hundred bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of flint corn, 400 bushels of oats, and additionally earned $200 from products produced from his orchard (White 2012:54). Unlike his crops, Dogan's livestock suffered from the war. As opposed to the seven horses and thirty-three sheep Dogan owned in 1860, he owned none just ten years later. Similarly, in 1860, Dogan owned numerous swine as well as cattle used for beef, dairy, and labor, however in 1870, he owned only six milk cows, two beef cows, seven swine, and no oxen or mules to assist with farm labor. At the time of his enumeration on the 1870 census, Dogan was sixty-seven

years old and continued to live with his wife Ann, and niece Mary Jane who was listed as a retail trader. From 1874 to 1884, Mary Jane held a business license for a retail store located on her personal property, which was associated with land in the northwestern corner of Henry Dogan's original tract, found outside the boundaries of the study area (Joseph 1996:3-31). Dogan's store primarily sold relics from the battlefield to tourists who began visiting the area within a few months of the war's end. The last resident that the Dogan's provided accommodation for was Patsy Smith, a free black woman aged sixteen years old. Patsy and Mary Jane would continue their congenial relationship, living and working together until Mary Jane's death in 1890. In her will, Mary Jane designated her "faithful friend" Patsy as the beneficiary of a twenty-five-acre parcel of land, located outside of the study area, and included a house referred to as "Tom's Cabbin" (PW Will Book, Mary Jane Dogan, U:331-332). The financial and occupational portraits of John Dogan and his niece demonstrate the drastic change in the economy around the former battlefield following the Civil War.

In 1875, John D. Dogan died and was buried at the adjacent Peach Grove estate in the family cemetery. His wife Ann continued to live at Rosefield until 1879 when she sold 114 acres of her husband's land to D.F. Hooe. Prior to John's death, Mary Jane may have lived with John and his wife at least part of the time (White 2012:28). By 1880, Mary Jane lived with Patsy Smith, on $1,150 worth of farmland, on which a single tenant farmer worked. By the end of the Reconstruction era in 1877, farmers attained rates of agricultural output on par or exceeding prewar production. However, antebellum agricultural patterns based around large plantation operations dependent on enslaved labor no longer dominated the land use and social structures in Virginia. Freed African Americans began farming smaller, subdivided, parcels of land under wage, tenant, or sharecropping agreements. Much of the local Manassas agrarian landscape during the late nineteenth century was characterized by increasingly subdivided farmsteads. The traditional agricultural patterns gave way to rural farmers planting crops that required far less labor and time, and more importantly, would not be reliant on market price fluctuations such as the tobacco and cotton economies. During the 1880s, the landscape associated with Rosefield, under new ownership, transitioned to reflect many of the new agricultural patterns which took shape across northern Virginia at the time.

Late Nineteenth-Century Developments at Rosefield: 1880 CE-1904 CE

When John Dogan first bought the farmstead, he was an enslaver and efficient farmer. By the time of his death in 1875, Dogan, an ardent secessionist, had witnessed the first major land battle of the Civil War cross his fields, the emancipation of his labor force, and the distribution of restitutions to several of his Union supporting neighbors for claimed damages. Among the residents in Prince William County who received compensation for damages sustained from Union army activities during the war, was Gainesville resident, John Cross. Cross was an enterprising citizen and an outspoken Union supporter of the Federal government prior to the onset of the Civil War. Cross's claim to the Southern Claims Commission reveals the tense political dynamics surrounding the Groveton community prior to the outbreak of war. He claimed, "The government we had was good enough for me" after deciding to not cast his vote against secession publicly in 1860, fearing potential violence from his own neighbors (Southern Claims Commission. Accepted Claims. John Cross). John Dogan was amongst Cross's neighbors who let their feelings of enmity be known in the charged atmosphere prior to the Battles at Manassas allegedly claiming, "Thank god you have to leave this country when the war is over you old Yankee" (Southern Claims Commission. Accepted Claims. John Cross). Despite Cross's personal views, two of his three sons fought for the Confederacy in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. In 1862, John Cross pledged an oath of allegiance to the Union and used the written oath to travel into Union held territories during the war. His loyalty to the Union likely supported his claims for stolen and destroyed property that he filed during the Reconstruction era. Cross's claim listed damages totaling $1,085 for five horses valued at $150 each, four beef cattle each worth $40, seventy-five bushels of corn worth $1 per bushel, and 10,000 pounds of hay. Later in 1875, Cross was awarded $870 for his claim. In 1870, Cross was enumerated for the federal and agricultural census. During the war, Cross and his family lived on Rock Hill Farm, located along Catharpin Run near Pageland Lane outside of

the northwestern study area boundary. He and his sons farmed 360 acres without any enslaved labor. His real estate was valued at $7,200 and his property was valued at $1,908. On 190 acres of improved land, Cross raised six horses, eleven milk cows, two oxen, ten beef cattle, thirty sheep, and twenty-one swine all worth approximately $1,208 in value. Additionally, that year, Cross harvested 333 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of flint corn, one hundred bushels of oats, and twenty-one bushels of buckwheat.

Unlike John Dogan and many of the other families that formerly enslaved Black people whose agricultural output struggled to maintain prewar levels, Cross flourished under a new agrarian regime, which placed greater focus on animal husbandry and labor saving crop cultivation methods. Synchronous with his farming efforts after the war, John Cross served in multiple positions on the local board of Supervisors for the township of Gainesville, chiefly as the overseer of Road District Number 2 in the county, from 1870 to 1875. Cross's presence in public office roles and his accepted claim of compensation represents the other side of the post-war community, those whose loyalty was financially and civically rewarded in the first few years of Reconstruction, while the federal government maintained a firm control over local political affairs in the defeated former Confederate states. After holding positions in local office, Cross invested in his property holdings throughout the next decade, purchasing land primarily along Catharpin Run near Sudley before expanding southward within the boundaries of the study area. In 1882, Cross paid $2,000 for land referred to on deed records as the John D. Dogan tract. By 1884, Cross paid tax on 413 acres associated with Rosefield, and just two years later, paid an additional $1,500 for the entire Rosefield farmstead, containing 450 acres in total. Under Cross's auspice, John Dogan's former farmstead layout remained primarily intact with corn and wheat farmed in fields directly northeast and northwest of the Rosefield dwelling respectively. To the northwest beyond the agricultural fields, were pastures designated for grazing livestock, and extending further to the north and west until Groveton-Sudley Road, were woodlots, which separated Cross from the agricultural fields of neighbors situated across from the Unfinished Railroad bed. The farmstead maintained its antebellum acreage size, which was far larger than the average farm after Reconstruction at 150 acres. At Rosefield, fence lines, field patterns, and historic woodlots remained in place from this period onwards and are still recognizable on the landscape today in remnant form.

Nevertheless, John Cross did impact the Rosefield cultural landscape during his ownership by selling parcels of the original 413 acres to African American farmers and their families. Based on census data from 1870 and 1880, it is likely that prior to being sold land by John Cross, farmers such as John Jackson, James Dean, and Phillip Nash and his family were already living on or adjacent to the Rosefield landscape, operating as tenant farmers under Mary Jane Dogan. Archeological research identified the late nineteenth century dwellings of the Peters, Dean, and Nash families, which were all located on the periphery of Cross's lands. The Peters and Dean dwellings were found in the woodlots to the northwest of Rosefield, along the Groveton-Sudley Road towards Sudley Springs. The Nash's dwelling was located west of Groveton, outside of the cultural landscape, on land formerly associated with the Brownsville plantation, however archeological interpretation of the material collections discovered from the site indicated its abandonment by the mid-1880s in consensus with the family's disappearance from other Prince William County records (Reeves 2003:131-133). Cross's subdivision of the original Rosefield farmstead reflected macro patterns of social change evident in the upper south during the last decades of the nineteenth century, wherein freed rural African Americans sought the acquisition of real and personal property to strengthen and secure the tangible realities of equal rights, which were under threat by the White dominated political structure. The rise in local prominence of the Peters family along Groveton-Sudley Road upon the former Rosefield farmstead is the best paragon to illustrate the social changes from this period on the cultural landscape.

James Peters was born enslaved in 1842. He was raised and worked at the Woodland Plantation under James Carter, one of Landon Carter's descendants. Woodland was located outside of the boundaries of Manassas National Battlefield Park northwest of Sudley Springs, along the north bank of Bull Run. Oral tradition within the Peters family contends that James Peters escaped the plantation after learning that he was to be sold away from his family. Instead, Peters traveled to Alexandria, Virginia, joining the First US Colored Troops infantry regiment of the Union in June 1863. Peters served in various locations in Virginia and North Carolina and was wounded in 1864. In 1865, Peters

returned to the Manassas area near Haymarket, Virginia working as a plasterer's helper, and later as a farm laborer. During this period, Peters met and married his wife Josephine in the early 1870s (Johnson 1982: 29).

Josephine Peters was a White orphaned English girl who was working in Haymarket as a housekeeper at the time of their marriage. By the 1880 census, Peters had established a household along Groveton-Sudley Road with his wife and three daughters at the time. Peters built an eighteen by twenty-four-foot home, approximately one third of a mile east of Groveton-Sudley Road in the woodlots north of Dogan's Branch, using timber from the nearby Groveton Schoolhouse (Johnson 1982:29). The schoolhouse, originally located to the west of Groveton-Sudley Road and north of Groveton, was severely damaged during the Second Battle at Manassas and had been abandoned since. In 1883, James purchased a small parcel of land (two acres) from John Cross which included the land the house was on, as well as a small yard with a garden.

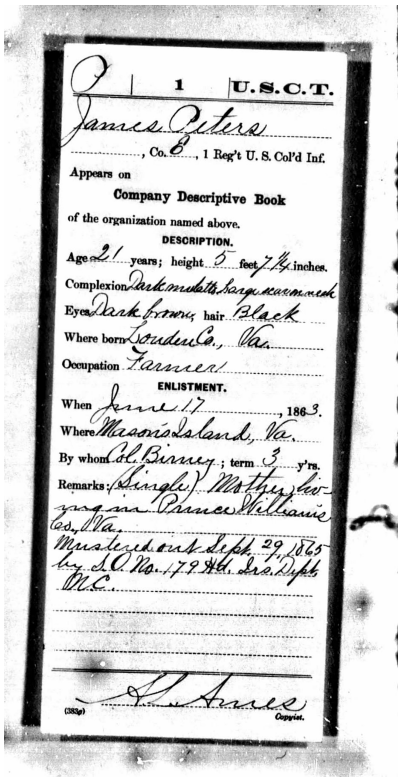
It is likely that Peters farmed Cross's land on a tenant or sharecropping basis, however there is no documentation to confirm this arrangement. Like other local African American landowners in the vicinity, Peters built his home on land out of immediate sight from White neighbors, by placing his home within a woodlot well off of the main roads. However, unlike many of the other African American families around Groveton who joined an all-Black Baptist church during the Reconstruction era, the Peters remained members of the Sudley Methodist Church, despite being segregated into an upstairs section away from other White church members like the Dogans and Carters. Around the turn of the twentieth century, James Peters and later his oldest son, James Montgomery, continued to purchase adjacent lands, adding to their own farmstead. By 1936, the Peters family had acquired over one hundred acres of farmland associated with the original Rosefield farmstead tract. The Peters farmstead was sold to the National Park Service in 1970. African American land ownership, as contextualized by the Peters family, demonstrated one of the ways by which freedpeople negotiated their place and space within southern communities that continuously sought to restrict African American social mobility (Reeves, "Reinterpreting Manassas: The Nineteenth-century African American Community at Manassas National Battlefield Park" in Historical Archaeology Vol. 37, No. 3, 2003).

John Cross died in 1890. The inventory made of Cross's personal property at his death was valued to be $873.31, and included his livestock, stored harvest, and agricultural tools such as corn shellers and a wheat fan, which was used to winnow grain. In 1890, Cross owned a mare and a colt, nine swine, forty-four sheep, ten milk cows, and three beef cattle. At his death, he grew twenty-six barrels of corn, 112 bushels of oats, hay, and other fodder for his animals. Cross likely owned other structures such as a barn, corn crib, and other farming implements on his property at the time, however, Cross's will made no mention of any buildings on the subdivided landscape. Given the lack of details of structures on his property, it is likely that Cross never lived at Rosefield. However, one of his sons likely occupied the extant kitchen on the landscape. Evidence that John Cross never lived on Rosefield is supported by letters from Cross's neighbor Hugh Henry, who claimed Rosefield had not been rebuilt since it had burned down because Cross did not have the money to repair it. Henry also wrote that Cross lived in a small outbuilding which did not burn down, however, evidence points to the occupant being one of Cross's sons (Hugh Henry Letter to Cousin Ada Henry, April 1890, Henry Family Papers, MANA Archives). It is possible that Cross continued to live at his dwelling on the Rock Hill along Catharpin Run after purchasing Rosefield, as his will bequeathed the Rock Hill property, furniture, and other household items to his daughter Atossa Cross.

Three of Cross's sons eventually inherited farm lots and woodlots split equally in terms of the acreage and the quality of farmland, while Hamilton Cross was owed $100 to be paid to him by his brothers. W.R.E. or Ebin Cross inherited Lot 1, which encompassed the boundaries of Ann and Robert Hamilton's former Rosefield estate and contained the original farmhouse site. John Cross's eldest son, John Pheen Cross, inherited Lot 2, which comprised 118 acres, and located west of Ebin's lot and northeast of the Groveton Crossroads, adjacent to the Groveton Confederate Cemetery, which was established in the years after the Civil War on Lucinda Dogan's property. Ebin Cross acquired an additional twenty acres from his brother John, giving him a total of 122 acres. John Cross's will stipulated that his youngest sons, Barzillia and Rinaldo Cross, repay debts owed to their father's estate before taking ownership of their inherited land. Rinaldo paid back his debt to his father in 1890,

however as a Washington, DC resident, he never took over ownership of his tract of land, instead selling the land to his brother Barzillia years later. Meanwhile, Barzillia Cross waited over a decade to pay back his father's estate, but in 1902, Barzillia paid tax on 186 acres, titled, "Part Rosefield" in the deed book. Barzillia or B.R. Cross earned additional income at the end of the nineteenth century as a blacksmith after taking over the business from John Thornberry of Sudley Springs in 1871. The Cross family implemented many new developments on the Rosefield cultural landscape which reflected the social changes that impacted the Groveton crossroads community after the Battles at Manassas.

Under the ownership of John Cross's sons, John Dogan's former Rosefield property became further subdivided into numerous parcels ranging from one and a half acres to just over one hundred acres in size. The landscape continued to be used by both Black and White landowners for agricultural functions as it had been initially during its establishment in the colonial period. In 1895, John P. Cross sold the remaining ninety-eight acres of land inherited from his father's estate to Wesley Rollins. Wesley Rollins lived with his wife Annie Bell Swart on the property as a farmer until his death in 1932. On his farm he primarily raised cattle and, hens, while also growing hay and corn.



Q | 1 U.S.C.T.

James Peters

....., Co. E, 1 Reg't U. S. Col'd Inf.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age 21 years; height 5 feet 7½ inches.

Complexion Dark mulatto, large scar on neck

Eyes Dark brown; hair Black

Where born Loudon Co., Va.

Occupation Farmer

ENLISTMENT.

When June 17, 1863.

Where Mason's Island, Va.

By whom Col Birney; term 3 y'rs.

Remarks: Single; Mother lives [illegible] Prince William Co., Va.

Mustered out Sept 29, 1865 by S.O. No. 17 A.G.O. Dep. Dept. W.V.

Figure 9: Union Army Enlistment form of James Peters (1863).

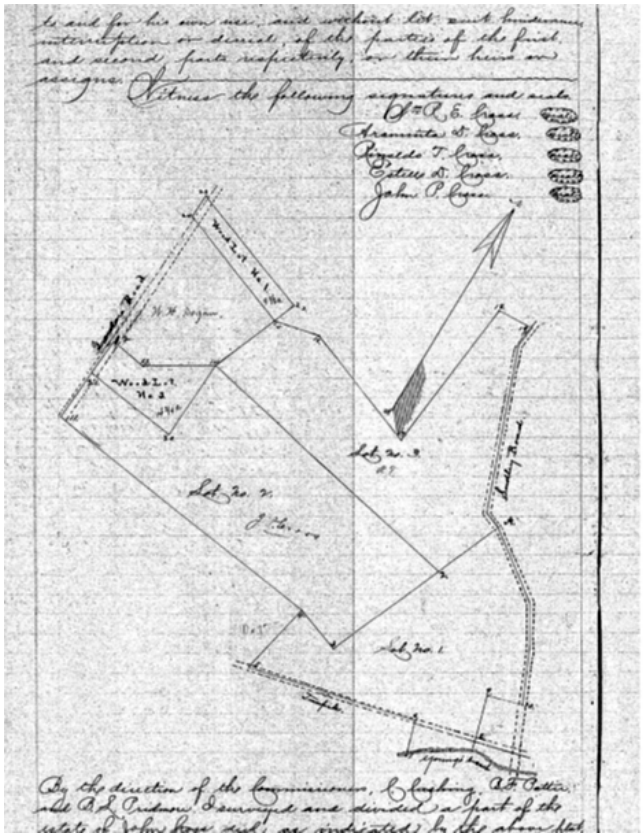


Figure 10: Plat map of the Rosefield farmstead subdivided upon the death of John Cross.

Rosefield II: Twentieth Century Commemoration and Early Battlefield Preservation: 1904 CE-1940 CE

At the turn of the twentieth century, the former John Dogan Farmstead (Rosefield) tract comprised several individual farms of varying sizes, owned and operated by Black and White yeomen. The farmers primarily grew wheat and corn on the landscape in addition to raising livestock. Many of the farmers practiced subsistence farming for their own needs and sold surplus crops and goods in local markets to raise additional income. Although portions of the landscape continued to be subdivided and sold to separate owners throughout the twentieth century, fence lines, field arrangements, and woodlots present on the cultural landscape maintained their integrity from the early republic. In late August 1904, military camps rose around Manassas for the first of several peacetime training exercises initiated by the US Army, which occurred in September.

The exercises were developed to improve the Army's logistics and subsistence departments in response to the unprepared and poorly trained units who fought in The Spanish-American War. The rolling landscape from Bull Run west to Thoroughfare Gap was chosen as the location to stage the Army's basecamps and troop maneuvers, involving more than 12,000 militiamen and over 5,000 regular troops (Como, "Effects of the 1904 Army Maneuvers on the Greater Manassas Community" in Prince William Reliquary Vol. 9 No. 1. 2010). Several local Manassas residents and military veterans promoted the location, including Lieutenant George Carr Round, a prominent citizen who would later lobby for the commemoration and creation of Manassas National Battlefield Park. In order to host and adequately supply their troops, the Army paid local landowners twenty cents per acre to lease a total of 65,000 acres of land. The Southern Railway Company built additional spur tracks through the area including at Gainesville, Thoroughfare, and Manassas, Virginia, assisting the army in shipping supplies and troops for the event. The anticipated maneuvers quickly became a tourist attraction to the local residents of the greater Washington, DC region who traveled from the capital, picnic baskets in hand.

Lt. George Round, the secretary of the Bureau of Information for the Army Maneuvers at Manassas, estimated an additional 10,000 to 15,000 tourists visited the town for the event. Local newspapers such as the Manassas Journal and Alexandria Gazette published tourist information, directions, and in one article, included a list of landowners willing to accommodate visitors for the event. Landowners located within and adjacent to the boundaries of the study area such as Wesley Rollins, W.R.E. Cross, and Andrew Redmon were listed, offering accommodations to guests with rates between fifty cents and two dollars per night ("Where to Find Entertainment," The Manassas Journal, 5 September 1904). As troops arrived in late August for the 1904 maneuvers, many former Union and Confederate soldiers revisited the battlefields of the First and Second Battles of Manassas for the first time since the war. The soldiers reminisced and convened at the Groveton Confederate Cemetery, located adjacent to Wesley Rollins farmstead, for the dedication of the Groveton Confederate monument on August 30, 1904. Apart from the Groveton cemetery, which was established after the war in 1867, the visiting soldiers found the landscape practically unchanged from their experiences forty-three years earlier (White, The History of the John Dogan Farm, 2012, 67). Veterans and local residents such as Lucinda Dogan gave accounts to newspaper reporters describing the familiarity of the homes and their uninterrupted ownership by many of the same landowners who witnessed the Civil War battles (Como. "Effects of the 1904 Army Maneuvers on the Greater Manassas Community," Prince William Reliquary, Vol. 9:1, 10-11, 2010).

After the exercises ended, residents such as Ebin Cross and Rollins were able to issue claims of destroyed property, much like the owners of property were able to after the Civil War. A month after the maneuvers concluded, the Alexandria Gazette and New York Times reported that the total damages from the exercises cost approximately $15,000. In addition, county supervisors bestowed the local Manassas and Gainesville districts $250 each to fix and prepare local roads for the event. Nevertheless, a New York Times article surfaced after the 1904 maneuvers reporting that the roads, including the Warrenton Turnpike, were in a worse state than they were during the Civil War battles.

The New York Times recorded:

In one respect the marching troops of 1904 encountered a greater hardship than those of 1861 and 1862. For, according to all who remembered its earlier state, the Warrenton Pike was then, as an important highway of the pre-railway era, quite up to the existing standard of road-making of the United States. It is now described, in the legend of the official map of the maneuvers, as a "badly worn metaled road," which is a very attenuated description of its horrors ("Shoulder to Shoulder with the Armies at Manassas," The New York Times, 18 September 1904, Second Magazine Section, page SMA4).

The newspaper's description of the Warrenton Turnpike was echoed by other neighbor's sentiments, who claimed the roads became clouds of dust in the summer and were impassable due to mud in rainy winters (Hugh Henry Letter to Ada, April 1890, MANA Archives). The poor road conditions coupled with the increasing popularity of automobiles, and the continued growth of the Manassas community led to new improvements on the Warrenton Turnpike during the 1920s. The turnpike was regraded, realigned, paved, and re-designated as US. Route 29-211. As a result of the construction, new businesses including a service station and a custard stand sprang up along the highway. Arguably, these developments may be considered harbingers of the automobile-centric suburbia that would emerge in the locale in later decades. Given the financial, commercial, and commemorative capital invested in the 1904 Army maneuvers, Manassas and its residents benefited greatly from hosting the event, and were propelled into the twentieth century, an era defined by commemoration and preservation of the Battlefield.

The commemoration in 1904 was followed several years later by the Jubilee of Peace semi-centennial commemoration of the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1911. The event included numerous commemorations across many sites of the battle and culminated in a speech from Virginia Governor William Hodges Mann on Henry Hill, followed by a reconciliatory handshake between hundreds of Union and Confederate veterans atop Henry Hill. Later in the day, President William Howard Taft gave a speech to a crowd of thousands of spectators at the Manassas Courthouse, using the appropriate occasion to break news to the crowd and press of the signing of an international treaty between the United States, France, and England. In addition to the many monuments and grave markers scattered across the Manassas battleground, President Taft's speech at the Peace Jubilee tied the remembrance of soldiers' sacrifices to the landscape itself.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy's (UDC) Bull Run and Manassas chapters arranged a lunch for guests following the ceremony (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 27; Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). This event bears the hallmarks of Reconciliationist observances staged at the beginning of the century by prominent White male citizens from northern and southern states. Many Reconciliationists sought to heal the rift between the states that was the cause of political tension and the loss of economic opportunities, "…by ignoring the causes of conflict and instead memorializing the valor of the common soldier" (ARHO 2021). Celebratory events such as the Jubilee of Peace at Manassas where Blue-Grey reunions were staged marking battle anniversaries are exemplary of the Reconciliationist focus on unity at the cost of confronting the difficult history the battlefield sites represented (ARHO 2021; Jones 2022: 143).

To preserve these memories of sacrifice and reconciliation, the Sons of Confederate Veterans and UDC actively preserved portions of the battlefield outside of the cultural landscape study area through private funding, forming the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in 1920. Prior to World War I, early Manassas preservationists such as George Carr Round lobbied the federal government to protect the battlegrounds as a National Battlefield Site, like those created at Gettysburg, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and elsewhere, however these preservation efforts did not come to fruition for more than two decades.

Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park and the Lost Cause Narrative

The following narrative associated with the Lost Cause narrative and Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park was adapted from: Jones, Angelina Ribeiro. Portici: Cultural Landscape Inventory. Draft Report, National Park Service-National Capital Region Files, 2022, pages 145-147.

With the federal government's failure to take any concrete steps to ensure the long-term preservation of the Manassas battlefield, Confederate interest groups took up the mantle following the conclusion of World War I. In 1920, E.W.R. Ewing, historian-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), called a meeting of the organization's Washington Camp and other representatives from southern states to discuss establishing a Confederate park at the site (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). During this period, the UDC also became involved in the efforts to preserve Henry Hill as a Confederate park. By 1920, the UDC had a well-established history of commemorating the First and Second Battles of Manassas at the battlefield site. In addition to the Manassas National Jubilee of Peace noted above, the local chapter of the UDC held annual commemorations for both battles, which were well attended (Zenzen 1998: ch. 1). The UDC under the leadership of President Susan Hutchinson obtained an option to purchase 128 acres of the Henry farm property, located east of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape, for $25,000 on September 16, 1920 (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

With this option secured, Ewing set up the Manassas Battlefield Corporation (MBC) in May 1921 under Virginia's nonstock laws by submitting a charter to the Virginia State Corporation Commission (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). The corporation allowed the SCV and UDC to collect funds to purchase and maintain the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park on the Henry property (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). MBC and its associated Confederate groups presented the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park as a monument to both US and Confederate forces. This seems to indicate that the group intended the park to serve a Reconciliationist purpose ideologically by commemorating the shared strife of soldiers from both the north and the south (Burns 2013: 56). However, language in the Confederate park's foundational documents and interpretation at Manassas ultimately promoted ideas associated with the Lost Cause narrative, such as stating that the protection of states' rights was the primary motivation behind Southern secession rather than slavery (Burns 2013: 57, 58).

Ewing was the president of the MBC's board, which consisted of three directors. The stated purpose of the MBC was to both commemorate the historical events of the two Civil War battles, but also to educate visitors while seeking "cooperation and fairness" between the North and South (Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). The Manassas Prospectus, authored by Ewing, observed that:

…recent historical treatments of the Civil War had depicted their "Confederate ancestors as enemies of [their] country," arguing that the perpetuation of slavery, not states' rights, had prompted the Southern states to secede. In response, the corporation saw the Confederate park as a way to "offer the full truth," in the hopes that the "truth shall make our children free" (The Manassas Prospectus quoted in Zenzen 1998: ch. 2).

Ewing's language bears many hallmarks of the Lost Cause narrative, which obfuscated the role that slavery played in the genesis of the conflict:

The primary idea of the Lost Cause was that the South had fought a righteous war for states' rights. These former rebels blamed the conflict on Northern military aggression while praising the virtuous Southern secession. Confederate memorialists considered antebellum Southern agrarian society as morally superior to Northern industrialism. Slavery was presented as a humane and Christian institution but not the cause of the war. Veterans proclaimed that the Confederate armies were not beaten in battle but subdued by the overwhelming weight of Northern materialism… The Lost Cause became more openly accepted among [W]hite Southerners as federal power weakened towards the end of Reconstruction. White Southerners began to openly justify the Confederate war effort and to express political hostility and racism towards the Reconstruction policies of Union military occupation and [B]lack political participation (ARHO 2021).

The MBC, SCV, and UDC sought to educate visitors to the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park in a history that validated the necessity of southern secession as the precipitating cause of the Civil War and justified the continued racial hierarchy enforced in Virginia through the commonwealth's 1902 constitution.

The MBC envisioned that the park would serve as a memorial to Confederate soldiers as well as educate visitors according to the tenants of the Lost Cause narrative (Elder and Weldon 2019: 50). Ewing lobbied individual states to obtain funding to install memorials and markers and in 1923 the Virginia General Assembly authorized a $10,000 appropriation contributing to the purchase of the Henry property (Elder and Weldon 2019: 51; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). Although MBC was still short $5,000, the Henry family signed over the deed to the corporation on June 28, 1923, with the understanding that the Henrys would receive the full payment once MBC secured additional funds (Parsons 1996: 3-28; Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 29; Zenzen 1998: ch. 2). The MBC made their final payment on March 29, 1930 (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002: 30).

In 1935, as part of a New Deal initiative, historic lands associated with the battles at Manassas were established as a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) by the Roosevelt administration. The RDA encompassed 1,476 acres of land that were set aside to be preserved as the Bull Run RDA. The following year, which marked the 75th anniversary year of the First Battle of Bull Run, the Sons of Confederate Veterans donated their 128-acre property on Henry Hill to the federal government with stipulations that a museum and a monument to Confederate Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson be built on the land. On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, officially established Manassas National Battlefield Park from the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area and the land donated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Manassas National Battlefield Park: 1940 CE-present

On the land associated with the former Rosefield tract, farmers continued to raise livestock, plant and harvest crops, or sell their land to earn income. John P. Cross sold his inherited lot to Wesley Rollins before the turn of the century, retiring to a veteran’s home elsewhere in Virginia. After Rollins died in 1932, Walter Sadd purchased the property from the estate, owning the land for a short period of time. Rollins’s property inventory made at his death identified contemporary farming equipment, draft horses, stocks of hay, corn, as well as sixty hens and eleven Hereford beef cattle. However, the inclusion of an automobile and a telephone in Rollins’s will suggests technological evolution occurred in the rural farming community around Groveton, just as it occurred concurrently elsewhere across America in the early twentieth century. According to aerial photos taken in 1937, Montgomery Peters evidently purchased the lot from Walter Sadd, and incorporated the land into his own farm complex along the western boundary of the original John Dogan Farmstead. In 1936, Montgomery Peters and his wife Christine sold 38.97 acres, located east of Featherbed Lane in the woodlots northwest of Rosefield and adjacently southwest of James Peters’ original dwelling, to the federal government for $2,625. Montgomery Peters eventually sold his remaining 118.93 acres for $165,000 in 1970, and his lands were incorporated into Manassas National Battlefield Park.

Unlike his brothers, Barzillia Cross continued to live and work on his inherited land, located to the north of Rosefield and northeast of the Peters farmstead. However, Barzillia also subdivided and sold portions of his 186-acre property. In 1911, Barzillia Cross sold eighty-two and half acres to Erasmus Turner, who in turn, sold two and half acres to W.H. Spencer two years later. Cross sold an additional forty acres to John M. Caton in 1917, and by 1926, paid taxes on just forty-eight acres of land. Barzillia and his heirs lived on their land until at least 1927 (White 2012:90). Barzillia Cross and the other landowners built their homes along Featherbed Lane closer towards Sudley Springs, and farmed corn within the agricultural fields to the east of the woodlots bordering their roadside homes. In the southeast corner of Barzillia’s original lot, remnant traces of a farmhouse site, located nearly half a mile north of Rosefield, were identified on the landscape. The house site was first referenced as the home of J. Fetzer in 1904 on a map produced for the Army maneuvers at Manassas and is visible in aerial photographs from 1937. The Army maneuvers map also identified the locations of other neighbor’s homes including the Peters, (misspelled as Peterson) W.R.E. Cross, and Wesley Rollins on the landscape, in addition to several structures not listed under a particular owner. In 1965, the federal government purchased the 61.15-acre lot where Fetzer’s house site was identified from the estate of Clarence D. Pullen and incorporated the land into Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The tract was located along Sudley Road stretching south from the privately owned property by William Linthicum to the Rosefield property boundary and extended from Sudley Road west to the Peters' agricultural fields and the historic woodlots outside of the study area boundary. The house site was torn down prior to 1996, and the land was used as a picnic and parking area (Joseph 1996:3-36).

In 1907, W.R.E. Cross, the owner of the original Rosefield site, died. His wife Arimenta Cross sold 104.25 acres to Thomas Moss, a neighboring farmer, in 1912. In 1916, Cross's widow sold ten of her remaining nineteen acres to John F. Dogan, a nephew of John D. Dogan of Rosefield. Arimenta Cross died three years later at the age of 63. Two years after purchasing the property, Thomas Moss sold a small parcel of one and one-half acres to Annie Haislip. In 1916, land tax records indicated that Moss made improvements to the roof of one of the buildings on his property and assessed his property to be worth $300. In 1919, Moss sold the 102 acres that remained associated with the original home site to Jahile L. Sowers and his wife Frances. Tax records from 1921 reveal the Sowers increased the value of buildings on their property by $550, likely resulting from the construction of a new house. The new building was aptly named, "Rosefield II." Other sources allude to an earlier construction date of 1878 for the second Rosefield home, and so warrant an architectural study of the property beyond the scope of this CLI effort. Despite the efforts made to farm and improve his land, Jahile Sowers passed away in 1922, leaving the property to his wife. Frances Sowers continued to live with her children at Rosefield II for thirty-two more years before she sold the entire 102.4-acre property to Leroy Oesterling in 1954.

Oesterling was the last private owner of Rosefield, however he rented the farm to Charles and Leona Goode who raised thirty-two beef cattle on the land for six years. Oesterling made several improvements to the house including a hot water heater, electricity, a new half bathroom, new aluminum storm windows and screens, and a new septic tank. In 1960, when the National Park Service acquired the entire property at the cost of $70,500, two property assessments evaluated the home and the outlying structures. The reports conducted by V.L Marcum claimed Rosefield II consisted of cleared land, used "for general farming and raising cattle", apart from fourteen acres of woodland located on the eastern edge the property, along Sudley Road (Marcum Report 16 February 1959. On file at Manassas National Battlefield Park Headquarters). The other assessment, conducted by the R.L. Kane Real Estate Company, noted the property contained two stocked ponds, but estimated only three acres of woodland, as opposed to the fourteen acres indicated by Marcum on Tract No. 28 owned by Leroy Oesterling (Manassas National Battlefield Park Headquarters). Aerial imagery of the cultural landscape study area reveals that the ponds located to the northeast and northwest of Rosefield II were likely constructed at some point between 1954 and 1959 (PWC County Mapper 1954). In his assessment, Marcum described the main dwelling home as:

A two-story frame dwelling constructed in an "L" shape. The front section is 18'6 x 36' and the rear wing is 15'6 x 16'3." There is a two story section between the wings and in the rear, 7'x7'3." The two-story part averages 22 feet in height. There is a front porch, 8'x34,' a rear porch 7'x9' and an enclosed side porch 11'x12.' The house contains 6 rooms and 2 baths, and a small cellar 13'x14'6." There is an entrance hall on the first floor and a small utility room that contains an oil hot water furnace for supplying hot water to baseboard radiators. The exterior features are: stone foundation; weatherboard siding; double hung windows with aluminum storm windows and screens; gable roof covered with metal shingles (crimped metal on porches); galvanized metal gutters and downspouts. The interior features are: pine floors (kitchen covered with linoleum); walls gypsum board (beaded T&G pine in kitchen, Celetex blocks in living room and one upstairs bedroom and gypsum board in the remainder of the house); baths have plastic tile walls and asphalt tile floors. The cellar has rock walls; earth floor; 6'6" headroom and contains a 52-gallon electric hot water heater (Marcum Report 16 February 1959. On file at Manassas National Battlefield Park Headquarters).

The assessment also detailed five outbuildings on the property, all surrounded by "Considerable boundary and cross barbed wire fencing" (Report of V.L. Marcum, 16 February 1959. On file at MNBP Archives). The outbuildings included a frame storage building, constructed on cinder blocks with vertical pine siding and a metal gable roof, and measured 8'4" x 10'4." Two machinery sheds, constructed with open fronts and covered with corrugated galvanized metal, were located north and south of the house's rear respectively, and were measured to 20' x 40' and 26'5" x 45' in dimension.

A frame constructed pony stable, measured 12’ x 6’ in dimension, was located west of the rear of the house, standing on rock piers with corrugated metal gable roof and siding. The largest outbuilding at Rosefield II assessed by Marcum was a dry barn and hay barn, built with a frame shed in between to join the two barns into a singular structure. The frame buildings with vertical pine siding measured 18’x 18’ x 6’ and 18’6” x 30’ and were covered with corrugated galvanized metal. The combined barn structure was built with concrete foundations and had earthen floors. The barn, located north of the home’s rear, was surrounded by a fence and a maintained yard with a metal water trough contained within it (White 2012:72). It is likely the barn and yard were used to house and corral livestock.

Under the stewardship of the National Park Service, Manassas National Battlefield Park was developed to interpret the First and Second Battles of Manassas. In 1961, the park held a reenactment of the First Battle of Manassas for the centennial anniversary of the battle, however the event was poorly planned and executed, resulting in dangerous conditions and a sense of celebration rather than commemoration for the historic battle. As a result, the National Park Service subsequently prohibited large-scale reenactments on NPS managed acreage. Under the direction of Superintendent Francis Wilshin, interpretation of the landscape was increased throughout the park during the 1960s. Improvements included redesigning the visitor center museum as well as developing trail networks around the park. During the next decade, Manassas National Battlefield Park experienced increasing recreational usage by visitors. After succeeding Wilshin, Superintendent Russell Berry Jr. stated, “the whole park was saturated with recreational use [and was] Solid cars and picnic blankets and Frisbees and dogs running” (Zenzen 1998:82). Superintendent Berry responded to the recreational use in the early 1970s by creating a network of bridle trails, which often traced historic farm lanes, in order to contain equestrian activity to specific areas and preserve the battlefield. Seventeen gates were added across the park to limit parking and recreational usage. Two of these gates remain extant within the cultural landscape study area, restricting access to Rosefield II along US Route 29 and to the Peters historic farm lane along the east side of Featherbed Lane respectively. Additionally, Superintendent Berry re-designated a portion of the cultural landscape study area, located along the western edge of Sudley Road north of Rosefield II, as a new picnic and recreation area in order to preserve the lands associated with Chinn Ridge. The picnic area remained in use until it was removed and re-designated as an agricultural zone in 2000 (PWC County Mapper 1998, 2000).

An archeological survey was conducted at Rosefield II in 1982 by the National Park Service under the direction of Thomas McGarry. Findings from the survey indicated the cellar of Rosefield II was, “Similar in size and construction to those at Pittsylvania and the Van Pelt house.” McGarry postulated that the current house was likely built atop the foundations of the original “Rosefield,” however future research is needed to confirm this hypothesis (McGarry 1982:67-68). McGarry’s survey also noted the presence of a metal barn, a wooden shed, and a concrete foundation located northwest of the house. Several of the outbuildings including the pony stable, and one of the barns described by Marcum were torn down by the time of McGarry’s survey by park employees. McGarry remarked the house was, “flanked by fields, except to the immediate northeast, where there is an orchard with a manicured appearance.” No buried features were discovered on or around Rosefield II during the survey, and future research is needed to locate the kitchen, enslaved laborers’ quarters, and other outbuildings associated with the agricultural developments under John Dogan and Wormley Carter.

In 2006, the Manassas National Historic District National Register nomination form was amended. The nomination described Rosefield II as a vernacular structure that stands “two-and-a-half stories in height with an overhanging side gable roof and interior end chimneys.” Under the National Park Service, Rosefield II became the home for three Manassas National Battlefield Park superintendents from 1977 to 1994 (Trieschmann 2006).

In recent decades, facilities maintenance employees at Manassas National Battlefield Park dismantled structures as well as other historic features that were associated with the agricultural history of the cultural landscape study area that had fallen into disarray. At Rosefield II, many of the early twentieth century ancillary structures were torn down over the course of many years. None of the structures assessed by Kane and Marcum in 1959-1960 are present on the landscape. Between 2007 and 2009, strong winds from a violent storm destroyed the metal roof of the hay barn located at the end of the Rosefield II driveway. The remainder of the structure was dismantled by park staff and

only the foundations are still visible today. Another storage shed directly north of Rosefield was built by NPS staff but was later dismantled to its concrete foundations between 2009 and 2011. To the west of Rosefield II, on the historic James Montgomery Peters farm, a barn with a tin roof measuring over ten feet in length was present on the landscape as early as 1937 and possibly even earlier but was dismantled by park staff between 1998 and 2000. Between 2012 and 2013, a well located less than fifty feet southeast of the barn on Peters farm was capped by a concrete wellhead.

In 2020, the front porch of Rosefield II was rehabilitated, which included repair of the handrails as well as removal of the balustrade and underpinning in an effort to return the building to its historic character as evidenced by photographs taken at the time of its acquisition by the NPS (PEPC 87199).

Today, Rosefield II (also known as Quarters 5) is used by National Park Service as park housing for staff at Manassas National Battlefield Park. One wayside is located south of the home and provides details of the events that took place at the location during the Second Battle of Manassas. The nearby fishing ponds (known as Rosefield Upper and Rosefield Lower) provide recreation for anglers. The pastures north and west of Rosefield continue to follow historic land use patterns through lease agreements with local hay farmers; however, livestock is no longer raised within the boundaries of the cultural landscape. In 2018, WSP was contracted by the NPS to conduct a three-year park wide archeological assessment, which is currently in progress. The project area included the cultural landscape study area, and the assessment has the potential to discover previously unknown artifacts and landscape features providing greater understanding of the cultural landscape.

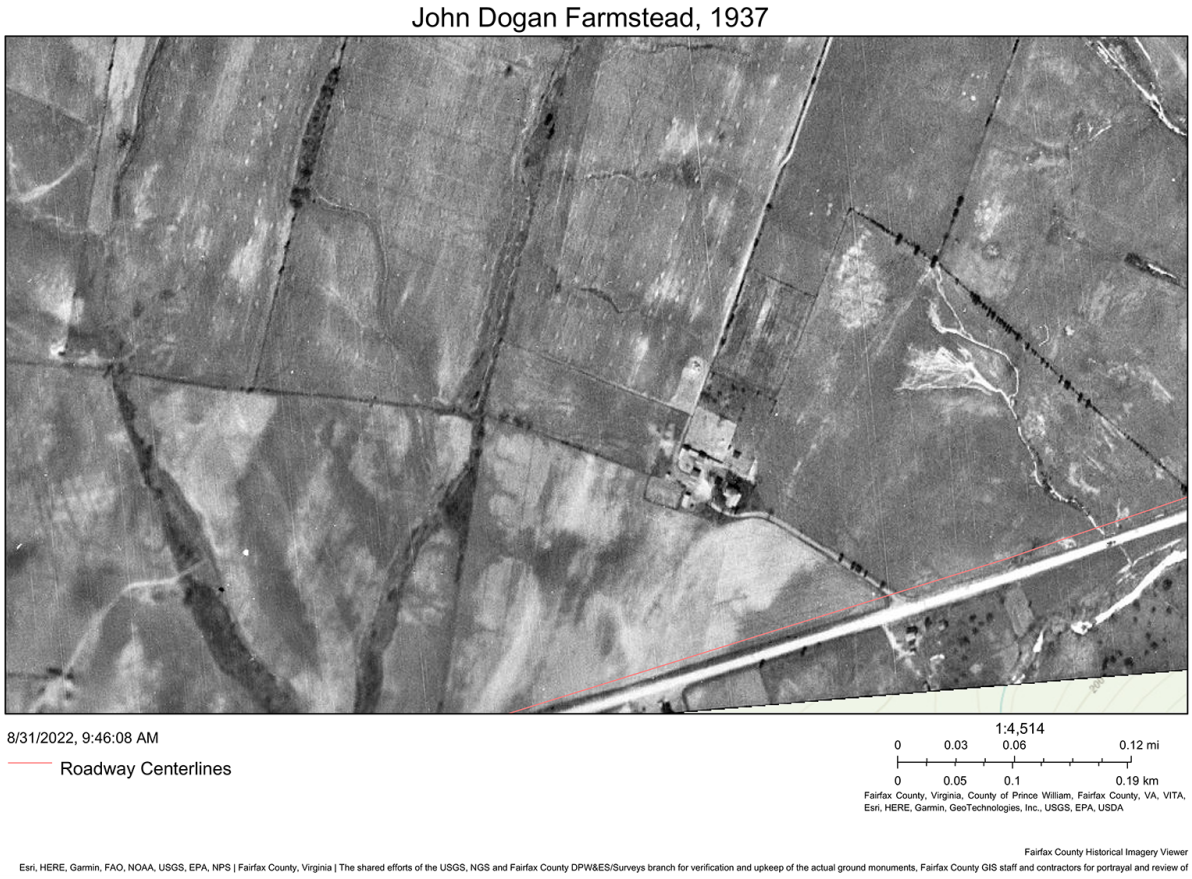


Figure 11: Aerial photograph of a portion of the John Dogan Farmstead, 1937 (Fairfax County Historical Imagery Viewer).

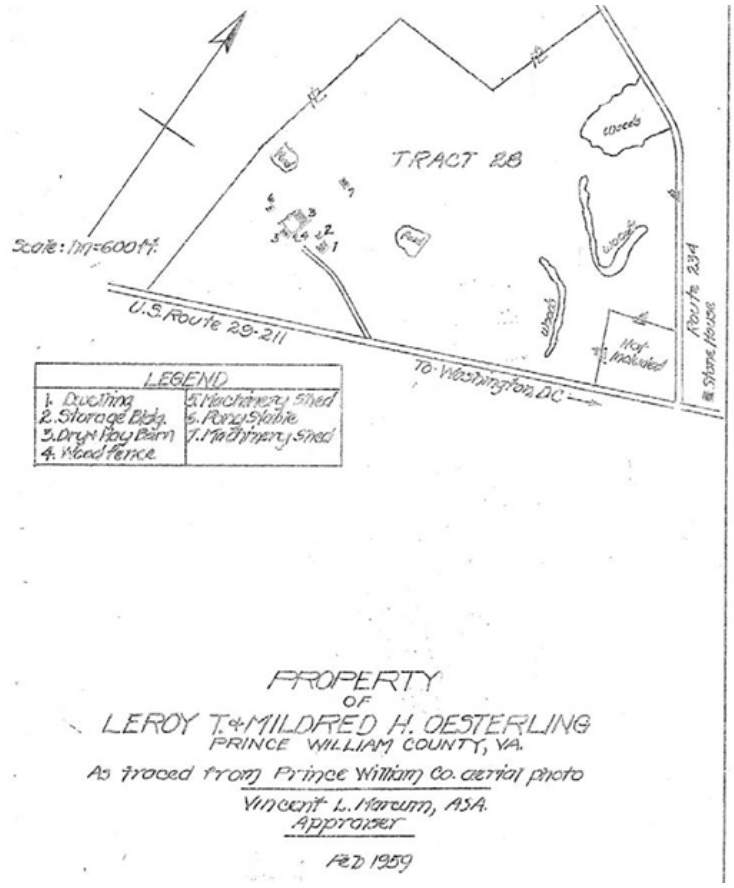


Figure 12: Plat of Rosefield II in 1959 detailing Leroy Oesterling's property, surrounding structures, access roads, and other landscape features. (Map created by Vincent L. Marcum).

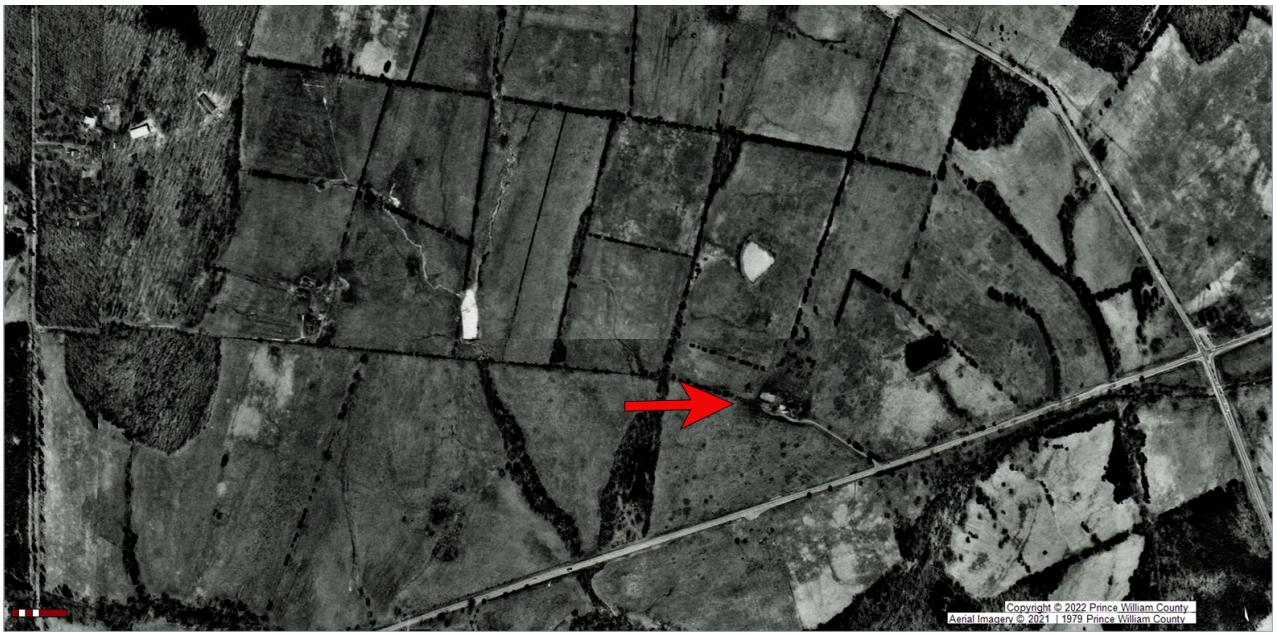


Figure 13: Aerial of the John Dogan Farmstead, 1979. The farm is identified by a red arrow. Note the three ponds located in proximity to the primary developed area of the farm (Extracted from the Prince William County Mapper).

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Horse/Bridle Trail	No	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Interpretive Trail	No	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field		Yes	Yes	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)		Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation		No	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Manassas National Battlefield is open daily to visitors from dawn to dusk year-round. Visitors have access to the trail network contained within the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape during daylight hours. Access to the Rosefield Upper and Lower Ponds parking area is only available Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: No Survey Conducted

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape, a component landscape of Manassas National Battlefield Park, by comparing the landscape characteristics and features that existed during the period of significance with their current condition. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. They provide evidence of the activities and customs of those who inhabited, developed, and shaped the land to serve human needs, and may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people. Each landscape characteristic or feature receives a classification as either contributing or non-contributing to the sites overall historic significance.

Landscape features are organized into landscape characteristics and are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those which do not match the quality of the surrounding cultural landscape and lessen the historic character of a property through their appearance/existence on the landscape. For those features listed as undetermined, further, primary research, which is outside of the scope of this CLI, is necessary to determine the origination date of the feature.

Landscape characteristics and features, individually and as a whole, together express the integrity and historic character of the cultural landscape and contribute to the property's historic significance. This section also includes an evaluation of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape's integrity in accordance with the National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the historic period identified for the site. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four National Register criteria, but also must retain integrity to the historic period of significance.

Integrity: Location references the place where the cultural landscape and its features were constructed during the period of significance. The John Dogan Farmstead (Rosefield) cultural landscape occupies its historic location. Collectively, the landscape features that make up the cultural landscape have remained in their original locations and maintained their historic relationships. Although the original Rosefield home site was destroyed during the Civil War, the second iteration of the dwelling, Rosefield II, was constructed in the same location during the period of significance. Additionally, the historic fields patterns, defined by fence row vegetation, and historic woodlots have remained in their original locations in the rolling hills of the Virginia Piedmont. The cultural landscape therefore retains integrity of location to its period of significance.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a cultural landscape or historic property. The cultural landscape of the John Dogan Farmstead is a vernacular landscape, emerging in its current configuration through sustained Piedmont agricultural practices. Prior to the Civil War, the farmstead was organized to maximize agricultural production, and the dwelling home was designed to impose order on the landscape in accordance with Georgian architectural principles. Following the destruction of the house during the Civil War, Rosefield II was constructed in the vernacular style. While the first Rosefield dwelling does not retain integrity of design to the period of significance relating prior to the Civil War, the second iteration of the building does retain integrity of design in regard to the period of significance. Farm buildings associated with post-Civil War farmsteads with the cultural landscape have been removed since National Park Service acquisition. Currently ruins, remnant vegetation, and piecemeal farm lanes are the only indicators of the former settlement and therefore these features do not retain integrity of design. The field patterns and woodlots first established during the colonial era by the Carter family, retain integrity of design, as they have consistently been maintained and are still legible on the cultural landscape today.

Setting is the physical environment of a cultural landscape or historic property. The physical character of the John Dogan Farmstead has experienced changes since the First and Second Battles of Manassas with the loss of buildings and structures, and the construction of new buildings, as well as successional forest growth that has obscured the views and vistas. Portions of the landscape continue to be used as agricultural fields and woodland, although minor reconfigurations and distribution of the fields and woods have changed slightly over time. However, the cultural landscape retains the ability to convey the property's agrarian heritage and early battlefield preservation efforts. Other developments outside of the study area have impacted the integrity of setting on the cultural landscape, namely traffic along Lee Highway (Route 29) and Sudley Road, (Route 234), which is visible and audible from portions of the study area near these roads. Despite these intrusions, the cultural landscape retains integrity of setting.

Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, plant and other landscape features. The combination or deposition of these physical elements in particular patterns or configurations form the historic properties which are components of the cultural landscape. Alterations and additions have been made to the current Rosefield dwelling, which postdate the period of significance, yet many of the original materials are still present. However, the ancillary structures, other farmsteads, and constructed water features, historically associated with the cultural landscape study area, are no longer represented on the cultural landscape. A small assortment of scattered small scale features, composed from their original materials, remain across the cultural landscape. Plant material, including fence line vegetation, field patterns, specimen trees, and remnant orchard vegetation from the period of significance have survived to the present day and exhibit integrity.

Workmanship includes the physical evidence of the craft of a particular period. The existence of Rosefield II demonstrates integrity of workmanship for the period of significance. Similarly, the presence of some cedar trees in a zig-zag pattern indicates the former presence of a worm fence that was once present in the cultural landscape.

Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape evokes the feeling of the Virginia Piedmont rural agricultural environment, the battles of the Civil War, and later interpretative efforts. Issues of vegetative encroachment and the loss of buildings and ancillary structures has impacted the integrity of feeling within the cultural landscape.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event, patterns, or person and a historic property. The John Dogan Farmstead has strong associations with the First and Second Battles of Manassas, as the study area was used for troop movements. After the Civil War, early battlefield preservation efforts were undertaken and Piedmont Virginia agricultural traditions continued. The cultural landscape has integrity of association.

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Cultural Resources Inventory System Historic Structures (CRIS-HS) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the periods of significance, contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it may be evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).
Contributing landscape characteristics identified for the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape include natural systems and features, archeological sites, buildings and structures, circulation, land use, spatial organization, small-scale features, vegetation, views and vistas, constructed water features, and topography.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.

Primary archeological sites that have the potential to reveal additional information regarding the historical develop and use of the John Dogan Farmstead include the Rosefield home site, Peters home site, and the Fetzer home site described in detail below.

Rosefield Home Site/Rosefield II (44PW0301)

Historic Condition: The original Rosefield house is an archeological site located near the southeast corner of the cultural landscape, less than one-half mile west of the intersection of Lee Highway and Sudley Road on a hill north of Lee Highway. Wormley Carter, a Carter heir of the Middle Bull Run tract, constructed Rosefield prior to 1793. Historically, the Rosefield home site consisted of the main plantation dwelling, built in the Georgian style, and was situated on the crest of Dogan's Ridge, overlooking Young's Branch to the south. In keeping with Georgian conventions, the placement of the house afforded vantages to the surrounding lands under the ownership of Wormley Carter. The placement allowed the structure to be visible and have visibility, serving as both a status and an authoritative symbol. Moreover, the location may have also been selected for more practical reasons including its ability to support positive drainage away from the structure, the reduced likelihood of flooding when the creeks rose, and greater exposure to breezes and winds to ventilate and cool the structure during warm weather months.

In addition to the main plantation house, the Rosefield cluster contained at least three structures including, enslaved laborers' quarters, a kitchen, a stud horse barn, animal pens, and other related ancillary agricultural structures, which were primarily located north and west of the dwelling in the agricultural fields (Joseph 1996). The cluster was originally approached from the west and north along a farm lane that linked Sudley Road.

Rosefield served as the center of the plantation's operations for the larger cultural landscape. First owned and operated by Wormley Carter from 1787 until his death in 1815, the plantation and home site eventually came into the possession of his eldest daughter, Ann Hamilton who managed the plantation with her husband Robert from 1815 to 1845 when she sold the home site and the surrounding agricultural fields to John Dogan. For over fifteen years, from 1845 to 1860, John Dogan maximized his agricultural output, and earned a substantial income, which he invested in developing his home and farm site. In 1852, he purchased seven enslaved Black people in addition to thirteen others he already enslaved. To house the enslaved people, Dogan built another enslaved laborers' quarters in 1857, located along the western slope of Dogan's Ridge between two wet-weather seasonal streams on his property approximately one quarter mile west of the Rosefield home site. In addition, Dogan planted an orchard adjacent to his dwelling, and it is likely that he added and removed other ancillary structures to fit the needs of his farmstead.

During the First and Second Battles of Manassas in 1861 and 1862, Rosefield was used as a field hospital, as well as a staging ground for troop maneuvers and artillery batteries. In the months following The Second Battle of Manassas, Union troops under Gen. Sigel's XI corps returned to the Groveton area; however, at the time there was no active fighting over Manassas Junction station. On November 4, 1862, Sigel's troops burned down nearly every building in Haymarket in response to repeated ambush attacks by local Confederate troops. It is likely that Sigel's troops burned down the Rosefield farmhouse and many of the related structures associated with the cultural landscape on this date as well. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the only remaining structure associated with the Rosefield home after the incident was the kitchen, which was extant on the landscape through 1898.

Several maps were created in the years following the battles at Manassas depicting troop positions and movements during the engagements. An 1892 battle map produced by W.G. Atkinson for the US War Department depicted the position of Rosefield, several of its ancillary structures, and the arrangement of the agricultural fields during the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. At the time of the battle, the owner of Rosefield, John Dogan, had wheat planted in the fields closest to his

residence on the north and west slopes of Dogan's Ridge, with corn fields located further to the northeast of Rosefield. The battle map also identified the property's farm lanes, fence lines, as well as seasonal streams and woodlots, which were to the northwest of Rosefield along Groveton-Sudley Road. Years later, new landowners rebuilt Rosefield II (1878-1921) on the site of the former plantation home, and possibly on top of the foundations of the original dwelling.

After the construction of Rosefield II, multiple outbuildings were built in the twentieth century surrounding the structure and were used for storing farming implements, machinery, crops, and livestock. These structures were photographed during a real estate evaluation in 1959-1960 by R.L. Kane and V.L. Marcum prior to the transfer of the property into the possession of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The buildings present at the time of the assessments included two open-front storage sheds for machinery built with a frame construction and covered corrugated galvanized metal. Both of the machinery sheds were located at the rear of Rosefield II, opposite each other. Other structures present at that time included a frame constructed pony stable with a gabled roof and siding made from corrugated galvanized metal, which was located further north than the other structures in the cluster. A small 8'4"x10'4" storage building of frame construction on cinderblocks with pine siding and a metal gable roof was located near Rosefield II. A dry laid stone barn and hay barn, which were connected in the center by a frame shed with corrugated galvanized metal roofing, sat approximately fifty feet north of the rear of Rosefield II. A fence surrounded the yard around the dry barn and included a metal water trough, indicating its usage as a pen for livestock. Of all the ancillary structures associated with Rosefield II, the barn and animal pen appeared to be the oldest of these constructions, being present in aerial photographs from 1937 (Marcum 1959). The other structures appear in aerial photographs from 1954; however, none of these structures were located in later aerial photographs from 1979. This suggests that the structures were likely removed by Oesterling between 1954 and 1960 or by the National Park Service after acquisition of the property in 1960.

In recent decades, the facilities maintenance staff at Manassas National Battlefield Park constructed three outbuildings with Rosefield II to be used for storage. One outbuilding was built on a stone foundation and covered by corrugated galvanized metal, which was present in the cultural landscape prior to 1979 behind the home at the north edge of the circular driveway extension but was heavily damaged in a storm between 2007 and 2009. Another storage shed was built directly to the right of the front elevation of Rosefield II at about the same time as the other outbuildings constructed by the park staff. It was removed by the staff between 2009 and 2011, leaving only the concrete foundations present on the landscape today.

Existing Condition: None of the structures associated with the original Rosefield house are extant today. In 1982, an archeological survey of the Rosefield home site was conducted by Thomas McGarry. The survey investigated the cellar of Rosefield II, noting that it was, "similar in size and construction to those at Pittsylvania and the Van Pelt house". McGarry suggested that the current home was built on top of the foundations of the former home during the late nineteenth century, however, further research is needed to confirm this hypothesis. Additionally, the survey revealed two different depressions which were interpreted to be ancillary structures dating prior to the Civil War. Further research is necessary to determine the full size and function of these structures, which were found to the north and west of the home site. Recent archeological investigations revealed a trace of another unidentifiable structure several feet north of the original home site as well as information regarding the plantation complex. Similarly, ancillary structures associated with Rosefield II have not survived above ground to the present day. Of the outbuildings constructed following the acquisition of the property by the National Park Service, two have been dismantled to their foundations which are visible on the landscape near the house, and only one vehicle garage remains extant, however, it too has suffered structural damage such as missing and deteriorated siding. None of these features have integrity as buildings.

Analysis: The Rosefield home archeological site is contributing to the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape. The site has revealed and has the potential to reveal additional information related to the significance for the property. The archeological site has integrity.

Peters Home Site/Peter's Farm (44PW0284)

Historic Condition: The Peters home site is located one-half of a mile west of Rosefield along the southwest boundary of the cultural landscape. Historically, the Peters home site was a part of the Middle Bull Run tract, owned and passed down through the Carter family during the colonial and early republic eras. Prior to the Civil War, the farm site was a wheat field planted to the west of John Dogan's "Rosefield". The site was consistently used for agriculture from the 1850s to 1895 by John Dogan, as well as John Cross, the subsequent owner of Rosefield. The larger landholding of Rosefield was subdivided by John Cross on his death and distributed to his heirs. In 1895, the eldest son of John Cross, John P. Cross, sold the land associated with the future farmstead as part of his ninety-eight-acre inheritance to Wesley Rollins, another local farmer in the Groveton area. Wesley Rollins developed the farm site to suit his own needs, constructing a farm lane, oriented east to west, through a southern portion of the woodlot to access Groveton-Sudley Road. Additionally, Rollins built a single-story farmhouse with a gabled roof and a barn in the vernacular style. According to photographs taken during the 1904 Army maneuvers, these structures were present on the landscape when Rollins used them to accommodate up to six guests during the event (The Manassas Journal, September 5, 1904). The photographs (#50/73) capture the south elevation of the farmhouse atop a cleared hill with views facing south towards Groveton and east towards the agricultural fields associated with the Rosefield II property. On the farm site, Rollins farmed corn and hay, and raised horses, chickens and Hereford beef cattle. At the time of his death in 1932, Rollins was amongst the few automobile owners in the Groveton area.

After Wesley Rollins's death, the farm site was sold to Walter Sadd, who resided at the farm and operated the property for less than five years. In 1937, Sadd evidently sold the farm to James Montgomery Peters, a local African American farmer who owned property and farmland directly half a mile north of the ninety-eight-acre farm site. The Peters family actively farmed and lived at the house until 1970, when the National Park Service purchased the land in fee simple for $165,000 and incorporated the farm site into the existing area of Manassas National Battlefield Park. Since the acquisition of the farm by the NPS, it has primarily been used as agricultural land as part of the park's hay lease program. A barn, which had been present on the landscape from the early twentieth century, was torn down between 1998 and 2000 by the park staff. Between 2012 and 2013, a well located less than fifty feet southeast of the barn on Peters farm was capped by a concrete wellhead (White 2012: 64; 89).

Existing Condition: The only structural remains of the Peters home site visible on the landscape today are the concrete capping of the wellhead and a few dry laid stones that appear to be a course of a wall. Non-contributing features such as modern farming implements and metal building materials are visible on the surface of the landscape.

Analysis: The Peters farm archaeological site contributes to the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape. The site was associated with agricultural patterns from the late 1800s onward. It has the potential to reveal more important information regarding the period of significance. The archeological site has integrity.

Fetzer Home Site

Historic Condition: The former Joseph C. Fetzer home site is located within an agricultural field approximately one-half mile north of Rosefield. In the colonial and early republic eras, the home site area was associated with the Carter family's Pittsylvania and later Rosefield plantations. Prior to the Civil War, John Dogan purchased the area from Ann Hamilton, who had purchased the land from her sister Judith Henry. During the Civil War, battle era maps depicted the future home site as agricultural pastures and corn fields (Atkinson 1861). Eventually, under the next owners, the Crosses, the family subdivided the land, selling portions to new families who had migrated from Pennsylvania. Amongst these families were the Fetzers who developed the home site in the years around the turn of the twentieth century. The home site consisted of a vernacular farmhouse and other outlying farm structures such as barns, chicken coops, and storage sheds that followed patterns of land use which were characteristic of the cultural landscape from the Reconstruction era onward.

Maps drawn for the 1904 Army maneuvers indicate a residence owned by "J. Fetzer" at a home site located one-half mile north of Rosefield and less than 800 feet west of Sudley Road where the road

curves from a northwest to a more northern orientation (Burr 1904). It is most likely that J. Fetzer was Joseph C. Fetzer, a local farmer who moved to Prince William County from Pennsylvania sometime prior to marrying in 1892 and lived along Sudley Road with his wife Maude and their five children. Aerial photographs from 1937 and 1954 also show the residence in addition to at least three distinct outbuildings located south of the dwelling. Other small additional structures or features are present in the imagery; however, the image quality is too low to determine the size or function of these possible features. Oblique aerial photographs were taken of the area in 1956 and also show the number and orientation of the buildings associated with the house site. Documentary evidence supports the fact that the home sites contained a number of buildings for different purposes, but it is difficult to discern what exactly was on the land in which locations and at what time (Prince William County Mapper 1937; 1954).

In 1965, Manassas National Battlefield Park incorporated the home site and the sixty-one acres associated with it from the Pullen estate for $23,760. Shortly after its acquisition, National Park Service employees tore down the buildings and structures associated with the house site and transformed it into a recreational and picnic area, accessed by a paved road and parking lot located on the west side of Sudley Road (Route 234), approximately half a mile north of the road's intersection with Lee Highway (Route 29). The picnic area was created under a directive from Superintendent Berry who sought new strategies to limit and restrict recreational usage on the most important historic zones within the park (Zenzen 1998: 81-84). The picnic area remained in use until 2000, when the roads and recreational area were returned to agricultural use under the park's hay lease program.

Existing Condition: Presently, the Fetzer house site consists of trees and other vegetation surrounding unused farm equipment. The site is accessible from two graveled paths, most of which is deteriorated and overgrown by the hay fields on either side of the path. The first path follows the alignment of the picnic area trail leading from the former parking lot along Sudley Road, and the other originates from the Rosefield property north one-third of a mile towards Sudley Road as a remnant of Rosefield's historic farm lane after which, the trail forms two branches with one extending west-northwest in the direction of the Fetzer house site for approximately one-quarter of a mile. Vegetation in the fields around the property denote various fence lines and field patterns, which are still visible on the landscape.

Analysis: The Fetzer home site possesses integrity of location and setting within the maintained historic agricultural fields of Manassas National Battlefield Park, however, the house site is devoid of structures above ground. The site has the potential to reveal information on agricultural practices on the cultural landscape for the period of significance.

In addition, several other archeological sites are located within the cultural landscape boundary. These sites include: Groveton School House (44PW0300), Hooe Dependency (44PW1070), No Name Assigned (44PW0283), and a portion of the Unfinished Railroad (44PW0299). Additional investigation is needed to better understand their relationship to the John Dogan Farmstead, but they have the potential to yield information associated with the historical development of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Rosefield Home Site/Rosefield II (44PW0301) – Historic Structure (ca. 1801 CE – ca. 1862 CE; ca. 1880 CE – ca. 1984 CE)	195307	Contributing		MANA00049.000			No
Peters Home Site/Peter's Farm (44PW0284) – Historic Farmstead (ca. 1800 CE – ca. 1981 CE)	195308	Contributing		MANA00032.000			No
Fetzer Home Site (no known trinomial)	195309	Contributing					No
Groveton School House (44PW0300) – Historic Structure (ca. 1800 CE - ca. 1865 CE)	195623	Contributing		MANA00048.000			No
Hooe Dependency (44PW1070) – Historic Structure, Artifact Scatter (ca. 1810 CE – ca. 1822)	195624	Contributing		MANA00093.000			No
No Name Assigned (44PW0283) – Habitation Site (ca. 1800 CE – ca. 1900 CE)	195625	Contributing		MANA00031.000			No
Unfinished Railroad (44PW0299) – Historic Structure (ca. 1851 CE – ca. 1860 CE)	195626	Contributing		MANA00047.000			No
Swain Site (44PW0271) – Artifact Scatter (ca. 1000 BCE - ca. 1600 CE)	195627	Non contributing		MANA00019.000			No
Ayres Site (44PW1069) – Habitation Site (6900 BCE)	195628	Non contributing		MANA00094.000			No
No Name Assigned (44PW0272) – Camp (ca. 3000 BCE – ca. 1600 CE)	195629	Non contributing		MANA00020.000			No
No Name Assigned (44PW0259) – Artifact Scatter (ca 6000 BCE – ca. 3000 BCE)	195630	Non contributing		MANA00007.000			No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14: Photograph No. 50. from the 1904 Army maneuvers. The view is from the south looking towards the Peters farm in the background.



Figure 15: Photograph showing the remains of the Peters home site (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 16: Photograph showing the Fetzer home site (NCR CLP 2018).

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Historic Condition: The John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape comprises several natural features that are characteristic of the surrounding eastern Virginia Piedmont region. The rolling hills of generally low relief, between 290 and 150 feet above sea level, were formed from erosion-resistant bedrock, typically either igneous or metamorphic in composition. The geomorphologic structure of the cultural landscape dictated patterns of historic land use on the cultural landscape where sloping hills were maintained as wooded forests and flat clear spaces, often found atop ridges, were used for agriculture and residences. The cultural landscape contains many water features that follow the contours of the rolling hills and ridge and carve out valleys in the study area. The various naturally occurring water features in the cultural landscape, including seeps, springs, and seasonal streams are largely located in the northern portion of the study area in higher elevations and flow south towards Dogan's Branch and Young's Branch, which are located at lower elevation. Historically, the seasonal streams and seeps provided a source for farmers to irrigate their agricultural fields. Young's Branch forms the southern boundary of the cultural landscape and is located south of Rosefield and Lee Highway and flows in an easterly direction towards the crossing of Lee Highway and Sudley Road. Historically, the north bank of Young's Branch served as a natural boundary marker between the Middle Bull Run tract and the Lower Bull Run tract, and during later periods, served as the boundary of the Rosefield farmstead until the early to mid-twentieth century when the land adjacent to Young's Branch was subdivided from the original Rosefield farmstead.

Existing Conditions: The largest set of these quasi-perennial streams is found west of Rosefield down the western slope of Dogan's Ridge less than 1,500 feet from the house. Beginning northwest and north of the Rosefield property, two seasonal streams flow diagonally in southeast and southwest orientations respectively, forming into a "V" shape. Once the streams merge, the body of water flows south under Lee Highway into Young's Branch outside the boundary of the cultural

landscape. The eastern branch of the two streams is fed by a spring less than a quarter mile north of Rosefield; however, between 1954 and 1959, the spring was deepened and turned into a fully stocked pond by Leroy Oesterling who owned the property during this period. On either bank of the streams, thick successional herbaceous wetland vegetation and Tuliptree floodplain forest grew instead of agricultural products due to the low-lying nature of the floodplain on this particular portion of the cultural landscape.

To the east of Rosefield in the southeast corner of the cultural landscape, a seasonal stream flows from the eastern base of Dogan's Ridge south beneath Lee Highway and into Young's Branch at the southern boundary line of the cultural landscape. A natural spring is the source for the stream, which is less than 1,800 feet in length.

One other seasonal stream crosses over the southwestern boundary of the cultural landscape study area. The stream originates from a seep in the forest on the north side of the Peters home site access road, and flows southward, with assistance from a concrete culvert, underneath the gravel road and into Dogan's Branch outside of the cultural landscape study area. The stream is located less than 1,000 feet east of Featherbed Lane and less than half a mile north of Lee Highway. Historically, the stream would have provided the farmstead with irrigation, however, prior to construction of the concrete culvert, it also likely flooded the access road. Further research is needed to determine the construction date for the concrete culvert.

Along the northern bridle trail, approximately three-quarters of a mile north of the Rosefield property, a seasonal seep is found on both the north and south sides of the bridle trail path. The seep does not flow into any of the nearby seasonal streams to the south as the topography of the bridle trail and the agricultural fields which it inundates does not allow the water to flow downhill, but instead collects along the historic fence line vegetation on either side of the bridle trail. Upon visual inspection, the irregularly shaped seep is shallow, but spreads over a wide area of approximately ten feet by twenty-five feet.

Analysis: Overall, the natural water features remain largely unchanged; however, a few minor changes have occurred as a result of human interventions to the natural landscape. A section of Young's Branch was likely modified in 1926 when Lee Highway was improved and straightened. Other modifications include the installation of culverts to assist in the directional flow of water in several areas and the construction of human made ponds (discussed in the constructed water feature section). The natural systems and features are compatible and contributing to the overall character of the cultural landscape. The natural systems retain integrity to the period of significance.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Young's Branch	195304	Contributing					No
Seasonal streams	195305	Contributing					No
Springs and seeps	195306	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Buildings and Structures**

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a

landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Rosefield II (Quarters 5)

Historic Condition: The original plantation home, Rosefield, was constructed between 1787 and 1793 by Wormley Carter who owned and managed the surrounding land. During the Civil War, Rosefield was owned by a local farmer, John Dogan, who resided in the building with his wife Ann, their niece Mary Jane, and a young free African American woman named Patsy Smith. In 1862, Union soldiers who remained in the local Manassas area after the Second Battle of Manassas likely burned down Rosefield. The Dogan family continued to live on the property, possibly in the separate kitchen building, which survived the fire. The property was sold in the 1880s to John Cross, a local Gainesville resident. It is possible that during this period, the Dogan's or John Cross began rebuilding the Rosefield residence as early as 1878 (Joseph 1996:3-28). However, several letters written in the 1890s between Hugh F. Henry, a neighbor who lived in the rebuilt Henry House (Spring Hill Farm) as early as 1883, and his cousin Ana, revealed that Cross lived in a small outbuilding. The letters state that Rosefield had not been rebuilt after the fire. According to the letters, "The man who lives there now (Cross) does not have the money to repair it" (Hugh Henry Letters to Cousin Ada Henry, April 1890, & March 1882, Henry Family Papers, MANA Archives). The outbuilding mentioned by Henry was likely the kitchen building, which the Dogan family occupied after the war. The last reference to the kitchen building was found in one of Henry's final letters in 1898. Other evidence from land tax records point to a later reconstruction date for Rosefield II.

After the death of John Cross in 1890, the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape was subdivided between the Cross family's male heirs. W.R.E. or Ebin Cross inherited the former Rosefield property, including the house and 122 acres, after purchasing eighteen acres from one of his brothers. During the 1904 Army maneuvers, Ebin Cross was listed as a resident that would accommodate up to ten guests per night for the event, which suggests that by this time a new structure may have existed. It is perhaps possible that Ebin Cross accommodated these guests in a separate structure not associated with Rosefield II. After Ebin Cross died, the property was sold to Thomas Moss in 1912, and again to Jahile L. Sowers in 1919. Land tax records from 1921 reveal the Sowers family increased the value of buildings on their property by $550, possibly from the construction of a new house. Regardless of when the house was constructed, the new building was aptly named, "Rosefield II." Debate continues over the proposed date of construction for Rosefield II, and the question warrants an architectural study of the property outside the scope of this CLI effort (White 2012: 63).

The Sowers family lived in Rosefield II until 1954, when the property was sold to Leroy Oesterling. Oesterling rented the farm to Charles Goode who raised cattle on the land until the property's acquisition by the National Park Service in 1960. During their ownership, the Oesterling improved the building, adding hot water baseboard heat, a half bath on the main floor, and aluminum storm windows and screens (White 2012:71). At the time, the house was serviced by a septic tank system, and a well located south of the house supplied additional water. The house was described by two real estate appraisers in 1959 who assessed it prior to NPS acquisition of the property. One stated Rosefield II was, "a two story farm house, stone foundation, metal shingle roof, aluminum storm windows and screens. The house contains living room, dining room, kitchen, enclosed porch, or den and one half bath on first floor and three bedrooms and bath on second floor." The report noted that the house was in good physical condition, and indicated that there was a small storage cellar under the house and a utility room off of the kitchen (White 2012:71). The second assessment was made by V.L Marcum who described the house in great detail,

A two-story frame dwelling constructed in a "L" shape. The front section is 18'6 x 36' and the rear wing is 15'6 x 16'3." There is a two story section between the wings and in the rear, 7'x7'3." The two-story part averages 22 feet in height. There is a front porch, 8'x34,' a rear porch 7'x9' and an enclosed side porch 11'x12.' The house contains 6 rooms and 2 baths, and a small cellar 13'x14'6." There is an entrance hall on the first floor and a small utility room that contains an oil hot water furnace for supplying hot water to baseboard radiators. The exterior features are: stone foundation; weatherboard siding; double hung windows with aluminum storm windows and screens; gable roof

covered with metal shingles (crimped metal on porches); galvanized metal gutters and downspouts. The interior features are: pine floors (kitchen covered with linoleum); walls gypsum board (beaded T&G pine in kitchen, Celetex blocks in living room and one upstairs bed room and gypsum board in the remainder of the house); baths have plastic tile walls and asphalt tile floors. The cellar has rock walls; earth floor; 6'6" headroom and contains a 52-gallon electric hot water heater (White 1996:72).

Under ownership of the NPS, Rosefield II was used as the residence for three superintendents of Manassas National Battlefield Park. In 1982, Thomas McGarry surveyed the residence as part of a park-wide archeological assessment. McGarry's survey noted, "The existing house has a cellar entered through a trap door on the porch. It appears on simple visual inspection to be similar in size and construction to the cellars at Pittsylvania and Van Pelt. It is quite likely that the present house was built over the remains of Rosefield and that the physical remains of the latter have either been lost or are inaccessible" (McGarry 1982). Currently, Rosefield II provides housing for park staff.

Existing Condition: Rosefield II (Quarters 5) sits atop Dogan's Ridge overlooking Lee Highway and Young's Branch to the south. The home has a symmetrical façade with a front porch entrance equal to the length of the house and faces south. Another small side porch is found facing away from the house's rear to the northwest. Facing the east elevation of the home is a shed addition with a gabled metal roof and built with a concrete slab floor and an exterior door to the south (White 2012:77-80). In 2019 standing seam metal roof was repaired (PEPC 82898) and in 2020, the front porch was rehabilitated, which included repair of the handrails as well as removal of the balustrade and underpinning in an effort to return the building to its historic character as evidenced by photographs taken at the time of its acquisition by the NPS (PEPC 87199).

Analysis: Rosefield II (Quarters 5) retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Despite recent repairs to the windows and metal siding, Rosefield II is considered a contributing feature to the cultural landscape.

Garage

Located to the rear of Rosefield II sits a one-car storage garage constructed by the National Park Service. It's precise construction date remains unknown. The rectangular one-story structure has clapboard, vinyl, and wood siding, a gabled metal roof, a door in the rear and windows on the southeast and northwest elevations. The garage entrance faces south towards the circular driveway at the rear of Rosefield II. The garage is used as storage space for NPS facilities maintenance equipment. A review of aerial imagery indicates that the structure was constructed sometime after 1954 and therefore postdates the period of significance (Prince William County- County Mapper).

Analysis: The garage is a non-contributing resource.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Rosefield II (Quarters 5)	195310	Contributing	045558		Location	47101	Yes
Rosefield II Garage	195311	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

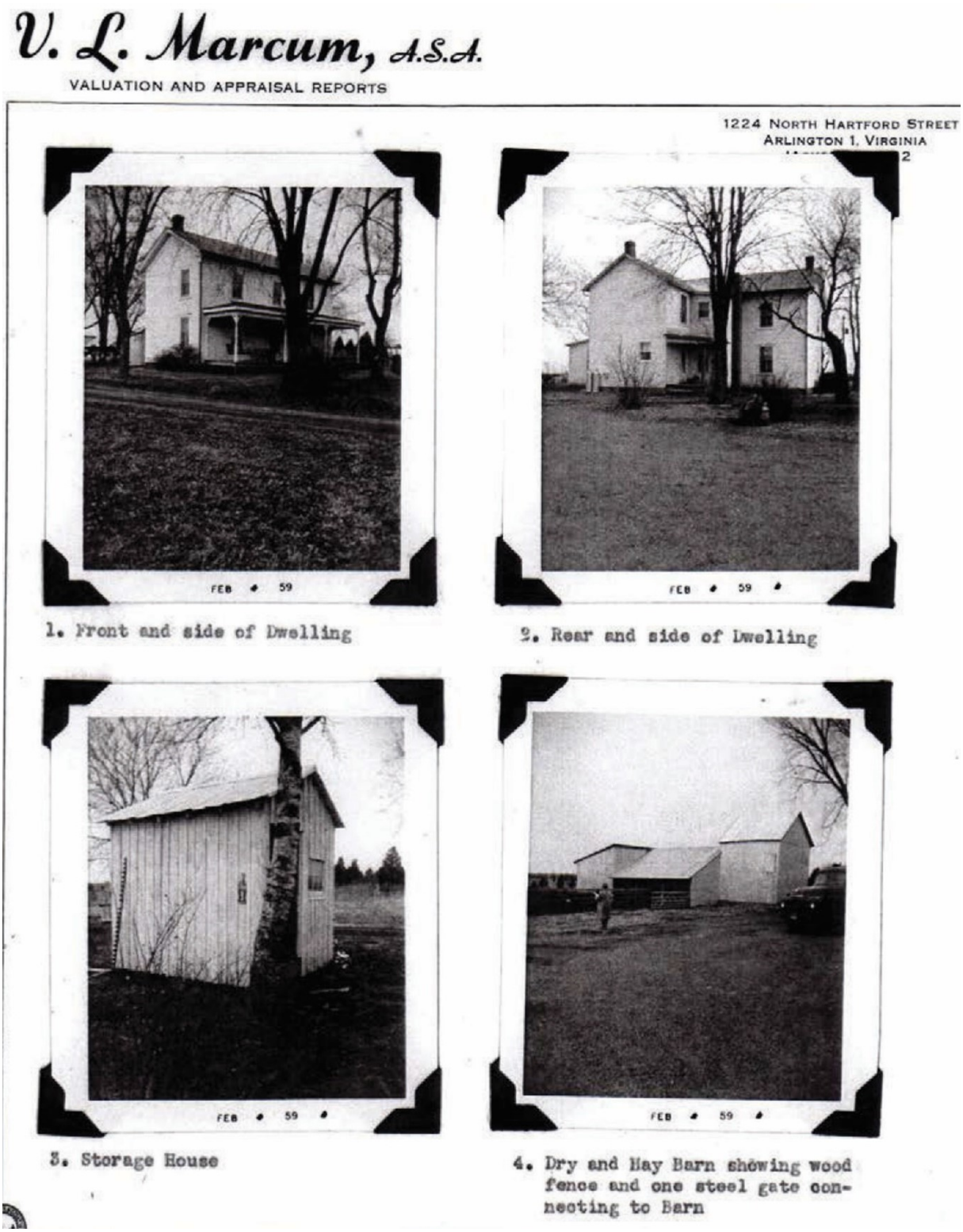


Figure 17: Photographs of the Rosefield II site from the V.L Marcum real estate evaluation, 1959.



Figure 18: Photographs of the Rosefield II site from the V.L Marcum real estate evaluation, 1959.



Figure 19: Photograph of Rosefield II (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 20: Photograph of the garage associated with the Rosefield II (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 21: Photograph showing the relationship between the garage and Rosefield II (NCR CLP 2018).

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic Condition: The John Dogan Farmstead was accessed in the past by a number of farm lanes and dirt paths, which formed an internal circulation network through the cultural landscape. Prior to the completion of the Warrenton Turnpike in 1828, a farm lane that extended west from Sudley Road at the base of Matthews Hill before turning south through Carter's agricultural fields accessed Wormley Carter's Rosefield dwelling. After the construction of the Warrenton Turnpike, a new farm lane was constructed that extended north from the turnpike to the house. After its completion, the Warrenton Turnpike altered the major circulation routes associated with the historic Rosefield farmstead cultural landscape. During this time, informal circulation systems connected the various fields and was used for internal plantation circulation (Joseph 1996: 4-22).

With the subdivision of the John Dogan Farmstead, new farm lanes and access roads were built by the landowners. Two historic access roads located along the western boundary of the cultural landscape extended east perpendicular to Groveton-Sudley Road (Featherbed Lane). The first of these roads accessed James Peters's original home site and extended approximately one third of a mile east of Groveton-Sudley Road to the Peters home, which was constructed in the 1880s from various pieces of the abandoned Groveton Schoolhouse within the woodlots northwest of the Rosefield home site. The other farm access road was located approximately one-half of a mile north of the Groveton Crossroads and less than one-half of a mile south from the other access road. The gravel paved access road ran perpendicularly east to the north-south Groveton-Sudley Road toward the farmstead associated with John P. Cross's inherited Lot 2. The property and access road would eventually become the Peters farm site later during the 1930s. Sometime during the early twentieth century, after the Peters family took ownership of the land in between the two access roads, a north-south farm lane was built connecting the two properties together along the western most edge of the agricultural fields associated with the Peters property.

The following observations regarding circulation occur after reviewing the 1937 Prince William County aerial. Regarding the John Dogan Farmstead, access is provided from two routes; the historic drive from the Warrenton Turnpike and a lane located to the west of Rosefield that extended east and north to Sudley Road. The Peters property was accessed via the lane that extended west of Groveton -Sudley Road (Featherbed Lane). A network of informal social trails radiated outward from the Peters farm cluster to the fields. The development of a north-south lane is visible along the edge of the Peters woodlot. The Fetzer farmstead is accessed by a single lane or drive extended west from Sudley Road. Continuing west from the farmstead is a lane that corresponds with the alignment of the Second Manassas trail. The Fetzer farmstead is accessed by a lane that extends west from Sudley Road prior to turning south to reach the farm cluster (Prince William County Mapper: 1937). The aforementioned access drives and more substantial lanes were still evident in the 1954 aerial (Prince William County Mapper: 1954). By 1979, the integrity of the Peters lane was greatly diminished. The lane extending from Rosefield north to Sudley Road was similarly less evident in the cultural landscape. A new access road provided a means of egress to a picnic area that had replaced the Fetzer farmstead. The remainder of the farm lanes appear more as remnants at that time (Prince William County Mapper: 1979).

Existing Conditions: The historic farm lanes and access roads of the cultural landscape were incorporated into the Second Manassas trail and bridle trail network of Manassas National Battlefield Park. The circulation system is now primarily used for recreational and equestrian circulation activities, rather than for agrarian purposes. The Rosefield drive is maintained as a paved one-way driveway, at the same location and orientation as the historic lane. The former approach farm lane from Sudley Road to Rosefield is currently maintained as mown grass. The former lane is incorporated into the Second Manassas interpretive trail, which continues to the Fetzer home site, follows the bridle path and extends west towards the Deep Cut beyond the boundaries of the cultural landscape study area. The access road to the Peters home site is now maintained as a mix between scattered gravel, dirt, and mown grass. Based on the trail markings, the features are used as a part of the bridle trail network. The remaining bridle trails, which stretch primarily along the northern and western boundaries of the cultural landscape, are maintained as a mixture of dirt and mown grass in the landscape.
A sidewalk is located at Rosefield II, which provides access from the drive and garage area to the side porch. The concrete sidewalk measures approximately two to three feet wide. Based on photographs, the feature was constructed after the NPS acquired the property and as a result does not contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Analysis: The individual elements of the cultural landscapes circulation network exhibit integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, and varying degrees of design, materials, workmanship. Therefore, the circulation system associated with the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape contributes to the integrity of the overall study area.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Second Manassas trail (network includes historic farm lanes and access roads)	195312	Contributing					No
Rosefield drive	195313	Contributing					No
Peters home site access road	195314	Contributing					No
Bridle trails	195315	Contributing					No
Concrete sidewalk at Rosefield II	195316	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22: Photograph showing the Peters home site access road looking west (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 23: Photograph of Rosefield drive (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 24: Photograph of the Second Manassas trail (NCR CLP 2018).

Landscape Characteristic: Constructed Water Features

Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Wells at Rosefield and Peters Home Sites

Historic Conditions: On the John Dogan cultural landscape, wells were constructed to draw water from the ground for use within and around the homes of the farmers who resided in the area. The water was used for watering plants, including orchards and gardens, livestock, and for the daily needs of the residents. One of these wells was located approximately one hundred feet south of the Rosefield home. Based on previously completed historical research found in the Manassas National Battlefield Park: Northwest Quadrant CLI, the location of the feature corresponds to a centrally located yard site in between an apple orchard, a set of outbuildings, and Rosefield.

At the Peters home site, another well was present on the easternmost crest of the sloping hill. Based on the location, the well was centrally located between the barn, animal pens, and the dwelling house. The date of the excavation of the feature is unknown and assumed to have occurred during the period of significance. Additional research is needed to verify this information.

Existing Condition: The well beside Rosefield II is capped with concrete and metal, an action that occurred after the acquisition of the house by the NPS. The wellhead located on the Peters home site was capped between 2012 and 2013 with a concrete pad measuring approximately five feet wide by seven feet across with a stone foundation. The concrete well-head contains an inscription in the southeast corner that reads, “Well #74.”

Analysis: The wellheads at Rosefield II and the Peters home site retain their integrity of location and design, demonstrating the use of the properties as home sites and farmsteads. These two constructed water features are contributing resources to the cultural landscape.

Ponds (3)

Existing Condition: Within the cultural landscape there are three ponds; one west of Rosefield; one

due north (Rosefield Upper); and one due east of the Rosefield house site (Rosefield Lower). Research has indicated that Leroy Oesterling constructed the pond west of Rosefield between circa 1937 and 1954. The pond was constructed by damming two portions of Young's Branch. The feature is visible in the 1954 aerial photograph. A review of additional aerial photographs indicates that the two other ponds were installed between 1954 and 1959. It appears as if seasonal streams were dammed in order to create the features (Prince William County Mapper: 1954; Marcum 1959). It is possible that the pond east of Rosefield was formed from a spring that was previously contained within a structure. The introduction of these features interrupted the historic field patterns of Rosefield, as bodies of water were historically not present in these locations. Conversations with park staff have indicated that the ponds are regularly used by park visitors for fishing.

Analysis: The ponds post-date the period of significance and therefore are considered non-contributing.

Culverts along the Second Manassas and Bridle Trail (3)

Historic and Existing Conditions
Three modern plastic culverts were documented while walking the Second Manassas trail along the western boundary of the cultural landscape. Two are located east of the western-most wood lot, with the remaining culvert located south of the restored wood lot. The features appear to be placed near seasonal streams and seeps. The features are modern introductions to allow water to flow through the cultural landscape. The features do not contribute to the integrity of the cultural landscape, but are compatible.

Concrete Culvert at Peters Lane

Historic and Existing Conditions
While documenting the Peters lane, the NCR cultural landscapes team discovered a concrete culvert placed perpendicular to the course of the road. The feature allowed a seep/seasonal stream to flow under the lane from the north and to continue south towards Dogan's Branch. The feature appears to be incorporated into the bed of the lane. Additional research is needed to determine if the feature dates to the period of significance. Therefore, the status of the feature is undetermined.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Wells at Rosefield II and the Peters home site	195317	Contributing					No
Rosefield Upper Pond	195631	Non contributing					No
Rosefield Lower Pond	195632	Non contributing					No
Culverts along the Second Manassas trail and bridle trails (3)	195319	Non contributing					No
Concrete culvert along Peters lane	195320	Undetermined					No
Pond	195318	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 25: Photograph of concrete wellhead #74 near Peters home site looking northeast (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 26: Photograph of a concrete wellhead adjacent to Rosefield II looking southwest (NCR CLP 2018).

Landscape Characteristic: **Land Use**

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Agriculture, Interpretation, and Recreation
Historic Condition: The earliest land use patterns were predominately agricultural efforts on the first settlements of the Middle Bull Run tract, which was first granted in 1729 in the name of Landon Carter. In the colonial period, tobacco was the primary crop grown in the plantation fields surrounding the Carter family's Pittsylvania mansion estate. After his marriage in 1787, Wormley Carter developed the land that would eventually become the John Dogan Farmstead by building his own plantation home called Rosefield approximately one mile southwest of Pittsylvania. After the American Revolution, the production of tobacco in the Virginia Piedmont became less profitable, and so planters such as Wormley planted diverse grains including corn, wheat, oats, and rye to be sold in accessible markets. In addition to the cleared land Wormley planted with crops, he also maintained several woodlots that were scattered across his land but were mostly concentrated less than a mile west and northwest of Rosefield. Wormley Carter also raised stud horses on his land, and so it is likely that he constructed pens and barns to house these animals, however, no evidence of the structures has been discovered to date. After Wormley Carter's death in 1815, Rosefield was inherited through the Carter family by Ann and her husband Robert Hamilton, who continued to grow diversified grains such as hay, wheat, and oats for the markets and raised livestock for subsistence needs on the landscape (White 2012: 7; 12-14).

John Dogan eventually purchased the Rosefield farmstead from Ann Hamilton in 1845. Dogan owned 413 acres that included his cultivated lands as well as the woodlots, which had been maintained through the colonial period by each successive owner of the property (White 2012: 24). Dogan practiced tenets of the agricultural reform movement, growing flint corn, potatoes, wheat, and rye, in addition to planting fallow fields in clover. It is evident from Dogan's enumeration on the 1850 Prince William County agricultural census that he quickly became one of the most productive and successful farmers in the Bull Run community. In 1850, Dogan produced 300 bushels of wheat, twenty-five bushels of rye, 600 bushels of flint corn, 700 bushels of potatoes, and raised four oxen, four beef cattle, twenty swine, and ten milk cows that produced seventy pounds of butter (1850 agricultural census). By the time of the next census, ten years later, it is evident that Dogan continued to develop the land with new agricultural enterprises such as an orchard that produced $10 of products, beekeeping which garnered one hundred pounds of honey and beeswax and raising thirty-three sheep that produced 200 pounds of wool. Dogan also increased the value of his present property, livestock, and agricultural output over the decade raising seven horses, twelve swine, two oxen, eight beef cattle, and eight milk cows that produced 500 pounds of dairy products. In 1860, Dogan harvested 120 bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of rye, 600 bushels of flint corn, twenty bushels of potatoes, sixteen bushels of barley, and sixteen tons of hay (1860 agricultural census).

After the Civil War, farms such as John Dogan's Rosefield were left devastated in the wake of the First and Second Battles of Manassas, and from troops of both armies that pilfered wood, crops, and livestock from locals during various periods of occupation in the area throughout the rest of the war. The war depressed the southern economy, and local farmers including Dogan struggled to recover the same levels of pre-war agricultural productivity on the land. In 1860, Dogan's farmstead reached its highest evaluation at $8,100, but in 1870, the farmstead was worth $6,225. According to the 1870 agricultural census, Dogan harvested one hundred bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of flint corn, 400 bushels of oats, and garnered $200 of products from his orchard on 338 acres of improved land. While Dogan managed to record crop yields relatively close to prewar levels, his livestock was devastated by the war, and he was left in 1870 with only six milk cows, two beef cows, and seven swine, producing enough products to keep his household fed. During his tenure as the owner of Rosefield, Dogan maintained between seventy-five to one hundred acres of woodland located to the west and northwest of his home on the boundary between his land and Groveton-Sudley Road. John Dogan died in 1875 leaving his niece Mary Jane Dogan in control of the farmstead. Prior to his death, Mary Jane may have lived with John and his wife at least part of the time (White 2012:28). By the 1880s, John Cross, another local farmer, had purchased the Rosefield farmstead and its 413 associated acres. On John Cross's other property located outside of the cultural landscape, he had successfully increased agricultural production each decade since 1860 by breeding livestock, and growing hay, corn, and oats on 198 acres of improved land. The inventory made of Cross's agricultural property upon his death in 1890 revealed the farming implements present during his tenure at Rosefield, which included wheat fans, a corn sheller, a

cider mill, and his livestock that consisted of a mare and a colt, nine swine, forty-four sheep, three steers, and ten milk cows.

At the turn of twentieth century, the Rosefield farmstead was held by John Cross's son, W.R.E. Cross, who maintained the agricultural practices of land use established by his father. Although the original Rosefield farmstead was subdivided into multiple farmsteads with different owners, beginning during the Reconstruction era, the agricultural land use patterns were continued on the landscape. During this period and through the early twentieth century, farmers such as James Peters, Wesley Rollins, Joseph Fetzer, as well as W.R.E. Cross and other renters increased livestock production on their farms and grew crops mostly for subsistence usage. Orchards and small yard gardens, often located adjacent to the farmer's homes, provided them with fruits and vegetables, however, grains and corn continued to be planted in the fields until the tracts were subsequently purchased by the NPS and incorporated into Manassas National Battlefield Park. Under the direction of Superintendent Wilshin, land use on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape was altered to reflect and interpret the conditions of the landscape during the Civil War battles. Farm lanes were incorporated into interpretive walking trails and included limited interpretive wayside panels that explained aspects of the battles at particular locations. Additionally, the landscape was changed to accommodate recreational activities by visitors to the park and included the creation of a bridle trail network along the northern and western boundaries of the cultural landscape study area and a picnic and parking area located approximately one-half of a mile north of Rosefield and less than 800 feet west of Sudley Road. The majority of the historic agricultural fields were incorporated into Manassas National Battlefield Park's hay lease program and the land use continued to be agricultural in nature.

Existing Conditions: Today, the land use of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is multi-functional, and blends interpretive, recreational, and agricultural activities together throughout the cultural landscape. The park's hay lease program maintained many of the historic planting fields as hay farms, keeping the field sizes and fence line locations in accordance with their historic integrity. The hay lease program is also responsible for the restoration of warm seasonal grasses on the landscape. Additionally, the historic woodlots along Featherbed Lane, west and northwest of Rosefield, are maintained and have been a continuous presence on the landscape for 300 years. In 2000, the picnic area and parking lot located off of Sudley Road were removed and converted back into agricultural fields that were incorporated in the park's hay lease program. Along the historic farm lanes and access roads, particularly along the western and northern boundaries of the cultural landscape, bridle trails consisted of dirt, scattered gravel, and mown grass depending on the location and maintenance requirements of the trail can be found. The bridle trails offer recreational hiking and equestrian activities throughout the cultural landscape. To the northwest and east of Rosefield, recreational fishing ponds (known as Rosefield Upper and Rosefield Lower) have been maintained by the NPS since the acquisition of Rosefield II in 1960. Other existing land use on the cultural landscape includes interpretive functions. Along the south side of the paved driveway next to Rosefield II, one interpretive wayside panel can be found detailing, "The Defense of Dogan Ridge," during the Second Battle of Manassas, however, this is the only wayside panel that is present in the cultural landscape. The wayside panel includes text describing Union and Confederate troop movements, however, the images and maps on the panel are no longer legible.

Analysis: The land uses present on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape have integrity within the period of significance. Though the nature of the agricultural practices has changed since the period of significance, specifically the transition from crops such as wheat and corn to hay leases, the character of the cultural landscape has been maintained as the feeling and setting of a Piedmont farm are still evoked. As a component landscape of the larger Manassas National Battlefield Park cultural landscape, the interpretive and recreational activities available in the form of self-guided tours fit within patterns of land use across the park commemorating and memorializing the Civil War battles at Manassas; however, they were introduced after the period of significance and are non-contributing, but compatible.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Agriculture	195321	Contributing					No
Interpretation	195322	Non contributing – compatible					No
Recreation	195323	Non contributing – compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Small Scale Features**

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Fences

Historic Condition:
In colonial Virginia, fences delineated property boundaries, separated planting fields, and assisted in organizing other features around a property owner's homestead. Initially, Virginian farmers allowed their livestock free range across their property and nearby woodlots, fencing off their cultivated fields. The discernable field patterns and legacy vegetation across much of the cultural landscape is indicative of such practices. Fences in Virginia and within the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape were not rigid in design and were in several different forms and materials for different purposes (crops vs. livestock). However, fences were important features to agrarian life, as witnessed in some of the earliest Virginia acts, passed in 1632 and 1643 by the House of Burgesses, which mandated regulations for fence construction and style in the Colony of Virginia (Schaible 2013: 22). The price of fencing for early farmers, such as the Carters at the Pittsylvania and Rosefield estates on the Middle Bull Run tract, cost more than one-third of their yearly proportional income. Fences were typically constructed with the cheapest, and most abundant locally sourced materials. At Manassas, fences were composed of wood from red cedar, pine, white oak, and locust trees found in the woodlots surrounding the open pastures. In the early nineteenth century, fencing patterns changed in the light of new practices encouraged by the agricultural reform movement, and a larger consideration was placed on fencing in livestock, rather than fencing off cropland (Schaible 2013:22). Multiple types of fencing were used historically throughout the cultural landscape during the period of significance, including the worm or Virginia rail fence, post and rail fences, as well as barbed and mesh wire fencing in later historic periods around the transition into the twentieth century.

The most prolific fence historically used in Virginia, and indeed most likely the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape was the eponymously named Virginia rail, or the worm fence. This assumption is based on evidence present in the landscape today and discussed in greater detail in the following narrative. The worm fence earned its unique moniker due to the nature of its construction where approximately one-foot split tree rails were loosely stacked atop one another in a zig-zagging directional orientation, making the structure support its own weight freely. Though it required more wood than the post and rail fence, worm fences were cheap and quick to build, relatively durable and easy to repair. Nevertheless, worm fences were eventually supplanted by other construction styles like the post and rail fence because of the large footprint the fence encompassed. For each mile of worm fence run, the farmer noted a loss of two-tenths of an acre of cultivated land (Oeschger 2018:91).

According to various contemporary agricultural journals from the late antebellum period, the post

and rail fence was the most popular fence type in Virginia by the start of the Civil War (Cultivator 1852:50 in Patrick 1990:24). The typical post and rail fence was formed by at least one, but more often, five split or sawn rails mortised across an eight to ten foot span into a post. Although the post and rail fence required less wood and took up less space than the worm fence, they required more labor-intensive repairs when the wooden posts deteriorated (Schaible 2013:25). During and after the First and Second Battles of Manassas, fences were torn down by soldiers in order to maneuver troops, place artillery batteries, and they were burned for fuel. Many of the Manassas farmers who submitted claims of destroyed and stolen property to the Southern Claims Commission after the war stated that soldiers took their fences and trees from their woodlots. Another account from the travel writer, John Townsend Trowbridge, commented on the battlefield landscape after the war, “In its external features I found it greatly changed. Many of the trees had been cut away. Every fence had disappeared… one vast, neglected barren tract of country” (Trowbridge 1866:85). A fence-less agrarian landscape was clearly seen during this time as abnormal and a sign of impoverishment. Several maps were produced depicting troop movements during both battles at Manassas and noted the arrangements of John Dogan’s agricultural fields, marking the fence lines that delineated his pastures, wheat, and corn fields (Atkinson and Harris 1861).

During the Reconstruction era and into the twentieth century, the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape was subdivided into smaller farmsteads. The newly divided properties were marked by mesh wire and barbed wire fencing. Barbed and mesh wire fences were also used to corral livestock around the farmstead clusters during this period. Barbed wire fences were popular after 1874 when Joseph Glidden of Illinois patented and manufactured one of the first successful designs. Wooden or iron fence posts were spread further apart than a wooden fence design, typically between fifteen and forty-five feet apart. Wire was stretched and wrapped around the posts, and barbs were spaced approximately five to six inches apart. Most of the barbed fences on the cultural landscape were two-point, two-strand variations of Glidden’s patented design. In many cases, and not without exception at Manassas, deteriorated wooden fences rails were simply replaced with barbed wire or mesh wire fencing, integrating a combination of post and rail as well as wire fence designs (Schaible 2013: 28).

Existing Conditions: The worm fence rails that characterized Virginian cultural landscapes and the Manassas battlefield during the Civil War no longer exist. The fence lines, which used to divide and separate the agricultural fields during the period of significance largely no longer survive. However, traces of the fence lines are still recognizable on the cultural landscape due to the growth of legacy vegetation along the original fence locations. Some of the vegetation has spread beyond the original fence lines. Trees such as cedars, oaks, and a few sour cherry trees were noted along some of the historic fence lines.

However, when documenting the cultural landscape, the NCR cultural landscapes team was able to identify vestiges of the resource in the fence line vegetation pattern in the form of regularly staggered cedar trees. Based on physical evidence, it is interpolated that the worm fences erected had an obtuse angle or cross point where the two sets of rails met. The locations of these resources are marked on an included map and are found throughout the cultural landscape. The presence verifies previous assumptions presented in the Fences, Field lines, and Forest CLR regarding the use of the fence type to demarcate the historic fields of the cultural landscape.

In regard to worm fencing, a reconstructed fence line, erected by the National Park Service, is present in the cultural landscape east of Rosefield. These worm fences are located at the crossroad of Sudley Road and Lee Highway (Warrenton Turnpike). The fence lines extend north along Sudley Road and west along Lee Highway. These reconstructed fence lines correspond with fences rendered by both Harris (1861) and Atkinson (1861). The presence of the fence lines contributes to visitor understanding of the larger battlefield cultural landscape.

Remnant wooden fence posts from either post and rail or post and wire fences are extant in several areas within the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape. Fence posts were documented along the sides of the bridle trails and the Second Manassas trail. Most of the fence posts are in a deteriorated state with few remaining upright in their original postholes. The height of the posts varied from three feet to four feet. The deteriorated posts lie flat on the ground to either side of the

bridle trail. These fence posts were likely used to delineate the property boundaries of the cultural landscape after the land was subdivided and sold to new owners following the Civil War. The fence lines correspond with the property lines of the Peters and adjacent farms. Locations for these features are indicated on an included map. More recent metal fence posts were also located during the survey of the cultural landscape.

In addition to fence posts, evidence of barbed and mesh wire fencing was located in the cultural landscape. Along the same sections of the bridle trail where the remnant wooden fence post is found, runs of intact sections of mesh and barbed wire fencing were located. However, nearly all these fence courses were found to be in poor, mangled condition, caused by encroaching vegetation. One section of intact barbed wire fence is located adjacent to a trailhead marker, on the easternmost point of the east- west bridle trail and is approximately three quarters of a mile north from Rosefield II. The remnant fencing consists of a small three-post section of fence on the north side of the trail. Along the southern side of the same east-west bridle trail, at the mid-point, a smaller section of barbed wire fence with wooden posts is discernable but is entangled with overgrown vegetation.

At the Peters home site, traces of mesh and barbed wire fencing are legible on the landscape and are the best condition of all the post-Civil War remnant fence line within the cultural landscape. Along the south side of the access road to the Peters farmhouse site, located less than one-half mile north of the intersection of Featherbed Lane and Lee Highway, a length of mesh wire fence stretches over several intact wooden fence posts. The posts appear to predate the mesh fence based on the condition of the mesh and that of the posts. At the Peters home site, a stretch of single-strand two-point barbed wire fence with mesh wire stretches south from the south elevation of the foundations of a former barn structure for approximately twenty to thirty feet. The fence continues to the south and wraps around an overgrown patch of vegetation located east of the barn. The fence line ends at this location in a mass of underbrush. It is likely that the fence was used as a pen for livestock that was kept in the yard and the adjacent barn structure.

The fence lines, which used to divide and separate the agricultural fields during the period of significance largely no longer survive. However, traces of the fence lines are still recognizable upon the cultural landscape due to the growth of legacy vegetation along the original fence locations. Some of the vegetation has spread beyond the original fence lines. In certain locations, as illustrated below, cedar trees are legible in a zig-zag pattern, indicative of a worm fence lines. Legacy vegetation is discussed in greater detail in the spatial organization and vegetation sections of the analysis and evaluation.

Analysis: In regard to fencing in the cultural landscape, the remnant wood posts are considered contributing as they are the physical evidence of agricultural activity from the period of significance and exhibit integrity of location, design, and materials with varying degrees of workmanship. The remnant mesh wire and barbed wire fences are also considered contributing due to the resources linked to the agrarian activities that define the cultural landscape. Remnant worm fence lines, expressed through particular fence line vegetation, are also considered contributing to the overall character of the cultural landscape. The more recent metal posts are considered non-contributing features as they postdate the period of significance. The reconstructed worm fencing, consistent with other Manassas CLIs, is considered non-contributing, but compatible, as the feature adds to the visitor's understanding of landscape at the time of the battle.

Beehives

Historic Condition: Although honeybees are not a native species to North America, there has been a longstanding apiculture in the country since the first shipments of bees were brought over in 1622 by the Virginia Company to Jamestown. Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth, and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, bees were kept in straw skeps made from dried coils of grass shaped into a dome. Bee colonies would form honeycombs against the walls of these bee skeps, and farmers would collect the honey by killing the bee colony and collecting the honeycombs from the skeps. In 1852, a new beehive, patented by L.L. Langstroth, allowed bees to move freely within a wooden beehive, and contained moveable frames so that honey could be collected without the unsustainable practice of having to kill the bee colony (Oertel 1980:2-9). Although Langstroth's

design revolutionized apiculture practices, traditional straw skeps continued to be popular in areas where long, durable grasses such as rye were plentiful. In the 1860 agricultural census of Prince William County, John Dogan and his sister-in-law, Lucinda Dogan, who lived adjacent to Rosefield, were listed as the largest producers of honey and beeswax amongst their neighbors, each producing one hundred pounds of beeswax and honey during that year. John Dogan must have kept a significant number of bee skeps on his property, likely located in or near his fruit orchard, or within an herb or flower garden located close to his home. Given the large size of Dogan's annual hauls of rye, wheat, and other grasses, it can be said with reasonable certainty that Dogan used straw skeps, rather than the Langstroth hive. The absence of any production of honey and beeswax on the following agricultural census of 1870 supports a conclusion that Dogan's apicultural endeavor was short-lived, possibly because of the ineffective system of killing and replenishing the bee colonies every year. The hives are no longer extant in the cultural landscape.

National Park Service Small-Scale Features

As the National Park Service acquired various tracts of the former John Dogan Farmstead, the cultural landscape was altered to fit the needs of interpretive and recreational activities in accordance with the 2008 General Management Plan (GMP) for Manassas National Battlefield Park. In order to develop visitor infrastructure, trailhead markers were placed intermittently along sections of the interpretive hiking and bridle trails. Wayside signs were installed at specific locations on the landscape that interpreted aspects of the First and Second Battles of Manassas, which occurred in those positions. In order to limit visitor access and recreational areas, gates were installed at certain vehicular access points.

Wayside: There is one interpretive wayside sign associated with the John Dogan Farmstead cultural Landscape that was installed after the period of significance. The wayside is located adjacent to Rosefield II, along the south side of the access road driveway that leads to the property. The wayside entitled, "The Defense of Dogan Ridge," displays graphics and text relating to troop movements and relevant aspects of the surrounding landscape that impacted the narrative of the Second Battle of Manassas. Specifically, the wayside focuses on the Union's defensive lines and artillery batteries, which were placed roughly in the same position and orientation as the wayside. The wayside requires minor maintenance as the surface of the panel is illegible, making it difficult to read and understand the corresponding maps and images. The wayside offers an important interpretive perspective of the historic scene within the landscape; however, it is not contributing but compatible.

Trailhead Markers: In order to demarcate the park's trail network, trailhead markers were installed at certain points throughout the bridle trails in the cultural landscape. The trailheads designate the historic farm lanes that are associated with the Second Manassas trail. The trailhead markers establish directional heading at the start of a new segment of trail, and display trail rules and regulations in graphic form. The markers conform to the standards of the Harpers Ferry Interpretive Center Trail Sign Standards and are a narrow brown marker approximately three feet tall. Blue and yellow blazes are present on trailhead markers to indicate if the trail is available for hiking, equestrian activities, or both. A small portion of the trailhead markers have fallen over or are illegible and need repair. The trailhead markers, while important for recreation within the landscape, are considered non-contributing but compatible with the character of the cultural landscape.

Access Gates (2): Two access gates are located within the cultural landscape. The first gate is located at the front of the access road leading to Rosefield II from the north side of Lee Highway. The second gate is located on the east side of Featherbed Lane, less than half a mile from the intersection of Featherbed Lane and Lee Highway and restricts access to the Peters home site. The gates are non-contributing, but compatible features in the cultural landscape.

Bluebird Nest Box: Approximately 200 feet to the west of Rosefield II, at the end of the circular driveway beside the house, sits a Bluebird nest box on a large metal pole, imbedded in the ground. The nest box is one of three that were originally installed on Dogan Ridge in 2010 (PEPC 2010: 30825). The three boxes were installed along the historic fence line that extends north and east from the Rosefield home site. The wooden bird box is directly associated with natural resource efforts to improve species habitat. The feature is a non-contributing, but compatible resource within

the cultural landscape.

Other Small Scale Features

Additionally, two small-scale features were discovered that likely predate NPS acquisition; however, further research is needed to determine the date of their appearance within the landscape and their historic significance. The first of these two features include a large wooden telephone pole with metal numbers and letters on the front reading, “BP 820,” and is located along the north side of the access road leading to the Peters home site. The telephone pole may date to the 1920s or 1930s by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company who, at the time, were purchasing rights-of-way from neighboring landowners. However, it could post date the period of significance as well. The status of the feature is undetermined at this time.

The second of the two features are an irregular shaped stone, found on the south side of the bridle trail, where the east-west oriented bridle trail meets convergence of two other bridle trails at the northwestern boundary of the cultural landscape study area. It is possible that this is a boundary stone and demarcated the Peters property. Additional research is needed to confirm this assumption. It is undetermined whether the possible boundary stone is a contributing or non-contributing feature.

Analysis: Of the numerous small-scale features on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape, the remnant wooden and metal fence posts and the remnant barbed and mesh wire fences are considered contributing to the cultural landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Remnant wooden fences	195324	Contributing					No
Remnant barbed wire fences	195325	Contributing					No
Remnant mesh wire fences	195326	Contributing					No
Iron fence posts	195327	Contributing					No
Reconstructed worm fences	195328	Non contributing					No
Access gates	195329	Non contributing					No
Interpretive wayside sign - Dogan’s Ridge	195330	Non contributing			Asset	1025853	Yes
Trailhead markers	195331	Non contributing					No
Blue bird house	195332	Non contributing					No
Telephone pole along the Peters farm lane	195333	Undetermined					No
Possible boundary stone	195334	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 27: 1861 Atkinson Map (Library of Congress).



Figure 28: Photograph of a trail head marker on the north side of the bridle trail looking west (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 29: Photograph of a wire mesh fence line on original wood fence posts on the south side of Peters home site access road looking southwest (NCR CLP 2018).

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic Condition: Historically, the spatial organization of the cultural landscape was dictated by the conventions of colonial and antebellum agricultural practices. Under Wormley Carter, Rosefield plantation was organized in a Georgian layout, arranged with order and symmetry. The main farm buildings were situated on the crest of Dogan's Ridge overlooking Young's Branch with cultivated fields extending outwards. Like many other plantations during this period, enslaved laborers' quarters were located separately in the agricultural fields, often with views to and from the home on the hill, imposing a constant awareness of the social hierarchy between the enslaved and the planter/enslaver (Vlach 1993:13 & Upton 1985 in Ellis 2010: 127). This pattern is evident on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape approximately one-quarter mile west of Rosefield, set between two seasonal streams, where a possible enslaved laborers' cabin dating prior to the Civil War was identified.

During the period of Carter descendent ownership of the property (prior to the early republic era), tobacco was the most common cash crop, with the largely flat even topography used for the cultivation of the crop. The steeper more saturated topography was reserved for woodlots, with the timber grown in these locations used for the necessary plantation lumber supply (Schaible 2013: 11). Based on this pattern of behavior, the eastern and southern portions of the cultural landscape were cultivated, whereas the western and northern portions of the study area were maintained as woodlots. A review of an 1815 plat map indicates that after the death of Wormley Carter, the property was subdivided into a series of parcels that contained access to woodlots, mainly along the northern and western border of the cultural landscape. What is most telling about the plat is the clear divisions between the parcels and the establishment of fence lines that remain evident in the cultural landscape today (Joseph 1996:3-6). The parcels were largely rectilinear with some exceptions due to the formation of boundaries that followed Sudley Road and Young's Branch.

In the 1850s, John Dogan planted a fruit orchard south of Rosefield, behind the house on the western slope of Dogan's Ridge. Dogan kept bees during the following decade, and it is likely that his bee skeps or apiaries would have been located within his orchard or in the immediate yard of the house within gardens used for vegetables, flowers, and other herbs. Over the historic period, the cultivated fields and property lines were organized and separated by several different varieties of fences including worm, rail, barbed wire, and wire mesh fencing. The landscape was circumnavigated by a network of farm lanes, access roads, and dirt paths that stretched to the higher trafficked Groveton-Sudley Road, Sudley Road, and the Warrenton Turnpike, three roads that bordered the cultural landscape.

In the late nineteenth century, a map was drawn by W.G. Atkinson that depicted the spatial organization of the cultural landscape at the time of the First Battle of Manassas on July 21, 1861. Atkinson's map noted several outbuildings clustered west of Rosefield on Dogan's Ridge, as well as the arrangement of John Dogan's cultivated fields, which included wheat that was grown in the fields north and west of the residence and corn that was grown further afield to the north. Additionally, Atkinson's map depicted large pastures located northwest of the Rosefield residence that abutted the woodlots along the northern boundary of the cultural landscape study area. These pastures followed the aforementioned lines drawn in the plat.

During the Reconstruction era and in later periods of private ownership, the landscape was subdivided and owned by both Black and White residents, who were primarily engaged in agriculture. While the cultural landscape was further subdivided, this subdivision followed historic field and woodlot lines and continued to occur along the lines, rather than deviate. The new owners organized their spaces according to their needs. At Manassas, the African American community rejected the former patterns of spatial organization through the placement of residences atop high open spaces, instead opting to place their homes within the densely forested woodlots to the northwest of Rosefield along Groveton-Sudley Road (Featherbed Lane today). In contrast, White homeowners chose locations with easy access to both major roads and their planting fields, placing their homes alongside or in close proximity to the Groveton-Sudley Road, Sudley Road, and the Warrenton Turnpike (Reeves 2003:133-134). The spatial organization of the clustered farmsteads and their associated cultivated fields in the twentieth century remained consistent with patterns established in previous centuries.

To reaffirm ownership, field patterns were maintained with the continued care of fence lines. Some owners, such as the Oesterling family at Rosefield and the Peters on their farm site along the southwest boundary of the cultural landscape used barbed wire fencing around barns to create animal pens and placed them near their main residences. Other owners used mesh wire, as evident through remnant examples found in the cultural landscape. Without active care and upkeep, fence line vegetation has developed ensuring that the historic divisions in the landscape have remained.

Existing Condition: Multiple aspects of the historic spatial organization of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape remain legible upon the landscape today. The historic fields and fence lines are defined by legacy fence line vegetation, including thick growth of eastern red cedar trees, interspersed with oaks, sour cherries, and hickories. The definition of the fence line vegetation allows the visitor to understand the spatial arrangement of the individual fields as well as understand the historic subdivision of the property. Where home sites have been removed, such as the Peters and the Fetzer properties, the clustering of legacy vegetation and remnant orchards serves as an indicator of where buildings and structures once stood. Building foundations at Rosefield and the Peters property convey to the observer how the farm clusters were historically organized.

Analysis: The spatial organization of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is considered contributing to the integrity of the site and is integral to the character of the cultural landscape. Although the historic cluster and yard arrangements from the period of significance have been removed from the landscapes around their respective home sites, the landscape maintains its configuration from the period of significance.

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Historic Condition: The topography of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape is consistent with that of other adjacent landscapes within Manassas National Battlefield Park, and is characterized by rolling hills, ridges, and moderate to steep sloping open plain valleys. The lowest elevation within the cultural landscape lies on the north bank of Young's Branch approximately between 190 and 200 feet above sea level. The highest elevation of the cultural landscape occurs between 260 and 270 feet above sea level in the restored woodlot. From this point, the landscape terrain slopes generally in a southeastern orientation with several hills undulating diagonally in a northeast to southwest orientation. The crest of Dogan's Ridge where Rosefield can be found is the most prominent of these hills and contains the steepest slope within the cultural landscape to the east of the hill's crest.

Historically during the colonial period, the crests of the hilltops were often the desired locations of many plantation homes and associated agricultural cluster arrangements, while flat, low-lying terrain was used for cultivated fields, and the sloping hillsides were reserved for woodlots where crop productivity would have been low. The arrangement of Rosefield and the associated pasture lands and woodlots demonstrate this pattern.

During the Civil War battles at Manassas, the topography of the landscape served both armies in a multitude of ways. The unobstructed views offered on the high ridges and hill crests were employed to tactical advantage by Confederate and Union troops alike to place artillery batteries and to scout and see enemy troop movements over the course of the fighting. During the Second Battle of Manassas, on the final day of battle, Captain Gerrish's First New Hampshire and Captain Monroe's artilleries were placed between Gen. Patrick Schenck's brigade atop Dogan's Ridge to the rear of Rosefield, "in a fine position, that commanded an extensive plain of bottomland, heavy timber skirting the further limit to the west of us" (Hennessey in White 2012:43-44). Throughout the Second Battle of Manassas, Union troops used the east side of Dogan's Ridge to bivouac and retreat under cover. The opposing Confederates under Gen. Jackson also utilized the existing natural and human-made topography along the northwest boundary of the cultural landscape study area near Deep Cut to their advantage. The Deep Cut had been constructed years earlier during the grading of the Unfinished Railroad.

Existing Condition: Little change has occurred in the topography on the cultural landscape at Manassas since the period of significance. The continuous natural processes of erosion have slowly carved the banks of the valleys deeper. Other minor changes in the topography occurred during the regrading and realignment of the Warrenton Turnpike during its incorporation as part of the Lee Highway in the 1920s.

Analysis: The topography of the John Dogan cultural landscape displays multiple aspects of integrity of the cultural landscape, including location, setting, feeling, and design. Topographic characteristics such as Dogan's Ridge, Young's Branch, and the other natural hills and valleys located within the cultural landscape contribute and are compatible with the historic character of the landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

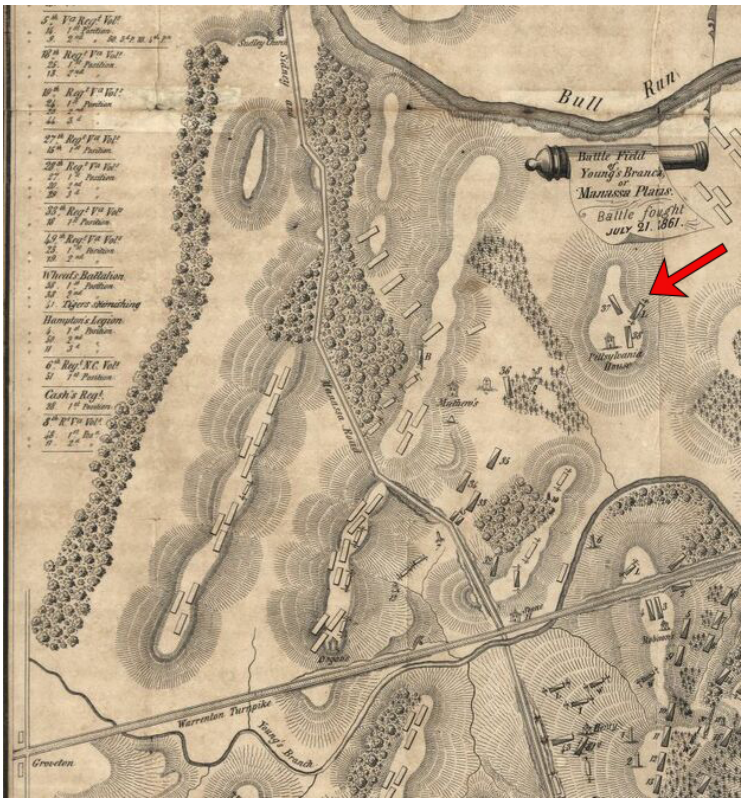


Figure 30: Warder and Catlett First Manassas Battle Map (1862) depicting topography and hydrography. The location of Pittsylvania is identified by a red arrow, while the John Dogan property is located a short distance to the southwest (LOC).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Historic Condition: The vegetation found on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape during the period of significance was a mixture of native tree species found in the Eastern Deciduous Forest biome as well as agricultural crops and orchards, which produced the food consumed by the enslaver families and enslaved communities. Tobacco was planted in the higher elevation fields surrounding the plantation house. Gardens and orchards were placed, according to Georgian design sensibilities, in the vicinity of adjacent house structures. Woodlots were often maintained in areas along wet-weather streams and on sloping rocky substrates not suitable for agriculture. A review of the 1815 plat map indicates that the northern and western border of the cultural landscape was reserved for woodlots, whereas the remainder of the cultural landscape was devoted to either fields or pastures.

It is known that after the American Revolution, the tobacco culture of Virginia collapsed, due to the issues with markets and soil conditions. Wormley Carter cultivated diverse grains including corn, wheat, and oats in place of tobacco, as farmers discovered that grains grew well in the soils exhausted by tobacco production. After inheriting Rosefield from Wormley Carter, Ann and Robert Hamilton maintained the woodlots on their land, and followed the agricultural practices previously established, raising hay, wheat, and oats, in addition to livestock. Enslaved labor was used at Rosefield from the early republic through the start of the Civil War to work the large open pastures and facilitate agricultural profits for the Carter, Hamilton, and Dogan families.

John Dogan, who bought the land from the Hamilton family, grew a large variety of agricultural products. In 1850, Dogan grew 300 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of flint corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, twenty-five bushels of rye, and twenty bushels of potatoes. By the next census, Dogan either maintained or increased yields for all of his agricultural products, increased and diversified his livestock, and planted a fruit orchard, most likely of apples, pears, or sour cherries adjacent to Rosefield. In 1860, Dogan recorded $10 worth of products from his orchard. Between the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses, John Dogan's unimproved land was measured between one hundred and 150 acres, and his improved land between 350 and 300 acres respectively. Prior research has concluded that the orchard was located south and west of the Rosefield house proper (Joseph 1996: 4-79).

According to the 1861 Atkinson map, the western boundary of the Middle Bull Run tract, north of Young's Branch and east of Groveton-Sudley Road contained a large woodlot that consisted of blackjack, pin oak, and white oak, which was present through the Civil War and beyond through the entire period of significance (Atkinson 1861). Of note from the same map, is the division of plantation into large fields dedicated specifically for the cultivation of corn and wheat, with three large areas designated as pasture space.

After the Civil War, vegetation in the form of woodlots and agricultural fields were in a ruinous state from the battles at Manassas. However, John Dogan recorded $200 worth of orchard products by the next census in 1870, demonstrating that Dogan was a diligent pomologist and farmer, despite the destruction of his home, fences, chicken coops, hog pens, corn cribs, and woodlots over the course of the Civil War.

In 1870, the categories listed in the census were restructured regarding land use and Dogan was listed as owning no unimproved land, but held seventy-five acres of woodland, and 338 acres of improved land. It is more than likely that prior to 1870, Dogan listed his woodland as part of his unimproved land. Within twenty years, of the Civil War, the woodlots were replenished, likely with first succession pines and cedars, and many farmers had resumed their agricultural activities. After the death of John Dogan in 1875, the Rosefield property eventually entered into the hands of John Cross by 1882. Cross rented and sold parcels of his land to African American families who established their homes in the woodlots which continued to be maintained immediately east of Groveton-Sudley Road and west of Rosefield. Upon his death in 1890, Cross's will dictated that the Rosefield property be subdivided equally between his sons, with considerations allowing all to access and use the woodlots as a shared resource.

During the early twentieth century, the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape was characterized by multiple property subdivisions and owners. This settlement pattern was reflected in the choices of the farmers who raised livestock, and specifically cattle, rather than producing large quantities of agricultural products on their farmsteads that typically averaged less than one hundred acres. It is likely that many land and homeowners on the cultural landscape farmed small vegetable or herb gardens close to their residences. A review of the 1937 and 1954 aerials indicate that evidence of agricultural land use was legible on the cultural landscape. In 1937, an orchard was located north of the Rosefield II house. An orchard formed the western border of the Peters farmstead. Similarly, an orchard was located to the west of the Fetzer house. Fence line vegetation is present along some the fence rows. Woodlots form the western boundary (Prince William County Mapper: 1937).

By 1954, evidence of the orchard was still present north of Rosefield II. However, there is no evidence of any orchards at either the Peters or the Fetzer farmsteads. Fence row vegetation had become denser. Similarly, riparian vegetation has emerged along the seasonal streams and ponds. Some of the fields exhibited scattered growth of eastern red cedars and larger trees (wolf trees) in the western and northern fields (Prince William County Mapper: 1954).

Existing Conditions: Today, the vegetation within the cultural landscape consists of a patchwork of open fields in the southern and eastern portion of the study area with blackjack and oak forest communities in the northern and western borders. The park's hay lease program maintains communities of native grasses, namely Indian grass and little bluestem on the open fields of the park. Open field grasslands comprise approximately 35 percent of the park, while forest

communities constitute an additional 50 percent of the park's ground cover. The forest communities consist mainly of deciduous stands of oak-hickory, pine and cedar forest, mixed pine and hardwood stands, and bottomland hardwoods. Tuliptree forests and successional herbaceous wetlands are located alongside seasonal streams and branches (Schaible 2013:28).

The vegetation on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape has evolved since the historic occupation of the property. The open agricultural fields, which were traditionally planted in wheat and corn under John Dogan's tenure, have been incorporated into the park's hay lease program. The historic woodlot located west and northwest of Rosefield has been maintained and retains its character. The northernmost open field in the cultural landscape east of the historic woodlots was recently reforested under the treatment recommendations provided in Daniel Schaible's Fence Lines, Fields, and Forests: Manassas National Battlefield Cultural Landscape Report (Schaible 2013:120-121).

Today, legacy vegetation, primarily in the form of cedar trees, defines the position and orientation of many of the historic fence lines on the cultural landscape, which were used to separate agricultural fields and property lines. Cedar trees grew in the "V's" of the fence form, allowing the form to remain legible in the cultural landscape today. The trees are rhythmically spaced along the fence line. In multiple instances, the legacy vegetation is so clearly defined in the traditional snaking pattern of worm fencing, that the type of fence is discernable through the orientation of the vegetation. Legacy vegetation is not limited to cedars, but also includes at least one sour cherry tree, and several wolf tree species with wide reaching canopies. Other species such as autumn olive, downy serviceberry, Virginia creeper, Ironwood trees, and multiflora rose are all present, encroaching along the bridle trails and historic fence lines both in their remnant and vegetative forms.

Near Rosefield, at least one remnant fruit tree is present in the landscape less than 500 feet northwest of Rosefield. Upon visual inspection, the pear tree is in a stressed condition and exhibit issues such as vines, hazard limbs, and insect infestations. (In 2018, two additional remnant fruit trees were identified; however, their location could not be confirmed in 2022). In front of Rosefield, an ornamental privet hedge decorates a picnic area to the right of the front elevation of the house. Beside the privet hedge stand three red mulberry trees. Further research is needed to determine when the mulberry trees and privet were planted, because they do not fit within the typical vegetation found in this area of the park. Today, large specimens of oak and silver maple are found in the open fields adjoining the Fetzer farm, while the home site itself is defined by legacy vegetation.

Analysis: The existing open fields correlate to the historic field patterns correspond to the historic field patterns indicated on plats and maps from the period of significance. This resource retains integrity of design, location, and workmanship. Furthermore, the existing fence line vegetation maintains historic spatial relationships, property lines, and demarcates historic fence types, thereby contributing to the overall character and understanding of the cultural landscape. The remnant Rosefield and Peters fruit trees, legacy vegetation at the Fetzer home site, wolf trees, and woodlot vegetation located along the western boundary of the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape retain integrity of location, materials, design, feeling, setting, and association, and therefore are considered contributing features to the overall character of the landscape. The age of the red mulberry trees located adjacent to Rosefield II is unknown and as a result, their status is undetermined until further research is conducted.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Open fields	195335	Contributing					No
Fence line vegetation	195336	Contributing					No
Remnant fruit trees at Rosefield II	195337	Contributing					No
Remnant fruit trees at Peters home site	195338	Contributing					No
Historic wood lots	195339	Contributing					No
Legacy vegetation at the Fetzer home site	195340	Contributing					No
Wolf trees	195341	Contributing					No
Red mulberry trees adjacent to Rosefield II	195342	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 31: Photograph of a cluster of red mulberry trees adjacent to Rosefield II looking west (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 32: Photograph of a row of cedar trees following a historic worm fence along west side of the trail looking north (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 33: Photograph of an example of an open field defined by fence line vegetation (NCR CLP 2018).

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

A views is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Historic Condition: The expansive open hilltops of Manassas National Battlefield Park offered unobstructed views of much of the landscape throughout the historic periods of agricultural occupation. During the colonial and antebellum periods, planters such as Wormley Carter constructed their homes with views of the surrounding countryside in mind, incorporating the natural views offered by the topography in their imposed vision of an idyllic landscape. During the First and Second Battles of Manassas, the most open ridges became strategic vantage points for both armies, who maneuvered troops across the wide farm pastures in accordance with the views offered from their respective positions. Throughout the latter half of the Second Battle of Manassas, Rosefield, situated atop the crest of Dogan's Ridge, was utilized by Union soldiers placing artillery batteries and determining the size and position of Confederate forces in the forests northwest on the next rising hillside. Rosefield itself was also a notable view during the historic period of occupation within park boundaries. Virginia M. Carter, a local neighbor living on the former Pittsylvania home site, claimed in an 1898 letter that, "I can see Rosefield so plain from Pittsylvania… The old kitchen at Rosefield that you have often been is standing yet" (Virginia M. Carter Letter April 14, 1898: MNBP Archives). Looking east from Rosefield, Dogan's Ridge offered views to the neighboring picturesque Stone House at the base of Matthews Hill, as well as Henry Hill. Views and vistas were also captured in photographs taken during the Army maneuvers in 1904. One photo; listed number 89 in the collection, is claimed to be depicting John Dogan's farm and buildings where one of the army's camps was pitched, however further research is needed to determine if the photo is depicting Dogan's Ridge, or if the photo was taken from Dogan's Ridge (Como 2010:1).

Existing Views: Many of the historic views from the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape have been lost today due to changes in vegetation management over time by residents and the NPS. The obstruction of views has occurred through the unchecked spread of fence-line vegetation, an unchecked edge condition, and the growth of riparian vegetation. A large catalogue of aerial photography dating from 1937 to the present day demonstrates an increase of two and a half times of the original forest and tree cover on the cultural landscape (Oeschger 2018:106). Views of Rosefield may still be seen from portions of neighboring cultural landscapes such as at Henry Hill or the James Robinson home site along Lee Highway; however, the opposite views from Rosefield to the Robinson home site has been lost due to successional forest growth along the eastern edge of Dogan's Ridge and around Young's Branch. Overall, views along the northeastern boundary of the cultural landscape study area from Matthews Hill have been preserved, while views toward Henry Hill, have been compromised.

Analysis: Due to the encroachment of vegetation, nearly all of the views and vistas from the time of the battles have been diminished. Despite the loss of integrity, views and vistas are contributing to the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
View to Matthews Hill	195343	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Plate LXXXIX [No. 89]. View of Camp No. 1: Dogan's farm and buildings; Division Headquarters on right. *Photographs taken at the Maneuvers Near Manassas, Va., September, 1904 by the Second Battalion of Engineers United States Army. Library of Congress LOT 6285(G)..*

Figure 34: Photograph No. 89 showing Dogan's farm buildings, 1904 (Library of Congress).



Figure 35: Photograph showing the view east towards Matthews Hill (NCR CLP 2018).



Figure 36: Photograph showing the view southwest from Dogan's Ridge (NCR CLP 2018).

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/08/2028

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/08/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The draft document was authored by Daniel Weldon et al. in 2018 and finalized by NCR Preservation Services staff in 2022. A review of the existing condition of the cultural landscape has led to an evaluation of “Fair.” A Condition Assessment of “Fair” indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3 to 5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition. See below for additional information associated with impacts that resulted in a “Fair” condition assessment.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Issues associated with deferred maintenance are evident on the Rosefield II house and garage.

Portions of the existing fence lines are sagging, strands of wire have come off of the posts, wire has fallen into bramble and grasses, and posts have fallen down. This has created an unsafe condition for those walking along the trails and should be addressed.

Date Identified: 01/01/2018

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: While conducting site work to document the cultural landscape, flooding and ponding was observed along the Second Manassas trail and the bridle trail network. This occurred at low lying spots that did not have drainage channels and at spots that had blocked drains.

Date Identified: 01/01/2018

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The Peters home site contained a collection of litter and abandoned farm equipment including a tractor, an agricultural trailer, a chair, large pieces of metal (not associated with the building), tarps, and a metal drum full of garbage. While this particular site is not directly on the hiking trail, it is accessible to visitors.

Date Identified: 01/01/2018

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: During the site visit to document the cultural landscape in 2018, it was observed that several of the historic fruit trees showed signs of infestation in the form of insect damage to leaves. The same trees are also showing signs of stress due to the vines that are currently encompassing the trunk of the trees.

Date Identified: 01/01/2018

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Legacy vegetation has ensured that the historic fence lines and land divisions remain legible on the landscape today. However, in portions of the cultural landscape, the spread of vegetation has gone beyond the historic fence line to the point that field patterns are beginning to be impacted. This is due in part to the spread of the edge condition by the failure to maintain a consistent edge and disposals of limbs, etc.

The unchecked growth of vegetation has obscured important views associated with the cultural landscape.

Date Identified: 01/01/2018

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Autumn olive, ailanthus, wineberry, and privet were observed along the historic fence lines and in fields of the cultural landscape. The autumn olive is most prolific along the southern boundary along Lee Highway. Wineberry was observed in the yard surrounding Rosefield II and growing unchecked in the western boundary of the cultural landscape. In 2018, the park worked to remove autumn olive.

Date Identified: 01/01/2018

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Stabilization Measures

Preserve and maintain fence lines, including the historic worm fence cedars.

Conduct a study to determine which views are necessary for the interpretation of the battlefield.

Work with IPMT staff to investigate ways to control invasive vegetation including autumn olive, ailanthus, wineberry and privet located in the cultural landscape.

Explore methods to remove non-contributing abandoned agricultural equipment and trash from the Peters home site.

Clean culverts and prepare a trail study to determine the best treatment of the trails.

Approved Treatment

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Completed: No

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	Prince William County Aerial Photographs	2007	Prince William County Mapper GIS Web App	Photograph		
	Prince William County Aerial Photographs	2009	Prince William County Mapper GIS Web App	Photograph		
	Prince William County Aerial Photographs	2011	Prince William County Mapper GIS Web App	Photograph		
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Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Appendix A : Historic Mapping

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Following the conclusion of the First and Second Battles of Manassas, a series of maps were produced in order to capture the conditions of the battlefield as well as troop movements during each of the encounters. The following maps were accessed from repositories, including the archives at Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Library of Congress, and were reviewed to assess and compare the conditions of the cultural landscape from the time of the particular historical events with the modern-day landscape. These maps were found to be informative regarding the battlefield conditions. These maps include, but are not limited to:

Topographical map of the Bull Run Battle-field July 21, 1861 by D.B. Harris (Nov. 1884)

Map of the battle fields of Manassas and the surrounding region: showing various actions of the 21st of July 1861 between the armies of the Confederate States and the United States, by W. G. Atkinson (1862).

Reconnaissance of the battlefield at Bull Run, VA fought July 21, 1861 Henry L. Abbot (1862).

Map of battlefield of Bull Run, Virginia. Brig. Gen Irvin McDowell commanding the U.S Forces, Gen G. T. Beauregard commanding the Confederate forces, July 21st, 1861 by Julius Bien & Co (1877).

Map of battle-grounds of August 28th, 29th & 30th 1862 in the vicinity of Groveton, Prince William Co. VA by G. K. Warren, J.A. Judson, and H.D. Garden (1878).

Battlefields of Young's Branch or Manassa[s] bottle fought July 21, 1861 Warder & Catlett (1862).

Maps from other documented historical events and periods depicting Manassas were also investigated, however the number and variety of the Civil War era maps provide excellent general context of the landscape's topography and hydrology, vegetation, land uses, spatial organization, circulatory networks, as well as the buildings and structures present at the time, all of which played important roles during the conflicts. The Civil War era maps provide greater clarity of the overall historic cultural landscape. However, it should be noted that the observations and details elements depicted differ from map to map and are, at times, at odds with written accounts and photographs of the battlefield from the same period. While some of the maps offer more interpretation and context than others, no single map should be considered the definitive authority of site conditions. Considerations for each of the maps used in this report may be found below.

Regional field map of the Battle of Manassas July 21st, 1861 D.B Harris: Overall, the map does not render fence lines in the correct positions as documented in contemporary photographs taken around the time of the First Battle of Manassas. Not all circulatory routes are depicted on the John Dogan Farmstead cultural landscape, namely the access road to Rosefield from the Warrenton Turnpike. The scale and orientation of the cluster arrangement at Rosefield appears to be misplaced as well. Surrounding vegetation such as the orchard grove adjacent to Rosefield is not rendered on the map, however, the arrangement of John Dogan's cultivated fields is accurately depicted. Unfortunately for the purposes of this CLI, Harris's map only covers the southeastern portion of the cultural landscape study area, and so there is no rendered documentation of the woodland on the western and northern portions of the cultural landscape. Troop movements were not depicted in the map.

Map of the battle fields of Manassas and the surrounding region: showing various actions of the 21st of July 1861 between the armies of the Confederate states and the United States, by W. G. Atkinson (1862): Atkinson's map is among the best available for depicting the environment and spatial organization of the Manassas farmsteads at the time of the First Battle of Manassas. Proportions tend to be close to accurate, and the arrangements of John Dogan's fields include notes relating to the types of crops grown throughout the cultural landscape. Vegetation is generally depicted accurately; however, photographic evidence contends that other areas which held forests and woodlots are not depicted. Circulation routes are rendered accurately on the map for this specific component landscape, however elsewhere circulatory networks are not drawn.

Topography is not heavily stressed in the map, and is rendered through a combination of lines, frequency and shading. The size, orientation, and arrangement of the buildings and structures depicted is valuable given the lack of context for the original Rosefield cluster arrangement, however, other outbuildings and structures known to be present on the landscape from archaeology are missing from the map. Troop movements are rendered generally and are not accurate representations of Union and Confederate maneuvers based on accompanying written accounts of the battle.

Reconnaissance of the battlefield at Bull Run, VA fought July 21, 1861 Henry L. Abbot (1862): The battlefield map produced by Henry Abbot heavily emphasizes topography, buildings, and circulatory networks, but lacks much information regarding vegetation, and the spatial organization of the cultural landscape. Abbot's rendering of Rosefield and two outlying sheds is significantly different from nearly every other battle map drawn contemporaneously. The topography of Dogan's ridge is properly rendered through overlapping combinations of lines noting the slope of the terrain. Troop movements are poorly depicted with short red arrows and drawn notes but are generally accurate in regard to the course of the battle. Overall, Abbot's map lacks detail, and several portions are empty space.

Map of battlefield of Bull Run, Virginia. Brig. Gen Irvin McDowell commanding the U.S Forces, Gen G. T. Beauregard commanding the Confederate forces, July 21st, 1861 by Julius Bien & Co (1877): The map displays the general topography and vegetation of the landscape; however, vegetation is not rendered to the full extent of coverage. Topography and slope are displayed through lines and shading. The cluster arrangement of John Dogan's farm is not drawn to scale, and while the orientation and position of the outlying sheds match the rendering of Abbot's map, the positions differ from other battle maps from the period. No fence lines or field patterns are discernable on the cultural landscape, and the circulatory routes are rendered poorly, often in the wrong orientation such as Dogan's farm lane or are not depicted at all. Troop movements and positions from the First Battle of Manassas are highlighted with orange and blue rectangles denoting the position of Union and Confederate lines. For this cultural landscape, these general representations are accurate, however, they are questionable for the whole map.

Map of battle-grounds of August 28th, 29th & 30th 1862 in the vicinity of Groveton, Prince William Co. VA by G. K. Warren, J.A. Judson, and H.D. Garden (1878): Warren's map depicts troop movements and positions throughout the three day Second Battle of Manassas. Field patterns, fence lines, and other aspects of the farmstead's spatial organization were not rendered. Rosefield is listed, however, other structures within the home's cluster arrangement are not represented. Vegetation is not covered fully, but the extent of the woodland along Featherbed Lane is accurately rendered. Topographic and hydrologic features are poorly represented and exaggerated. Troop positions and movements are fairly accurate in their positions and approximate size. Map notes label particular headquarters, brigades, and corps present during the Second Battle of Manassas.

Battlefields of Young's Branch or Manassa[s] bottle fought July 21, 1861 Warder & Catlett (1862): The map attempts to depict troop movements and positions during the First Battle of Manassas. Several inconsistencies are present in the map. Topography and slope are general at best and is rendered by hashed lines. Young's Branch is rendered very accurately; however, the scale of the map seems to condense the battlefield too much. John Dogan's Rosefield is drawn as a two-story gabled farmhouse, however, Pittsylvania and all other homes are rendered similarly, when other documentation states that Rosefield was smaller and more modest than Pittsylvania. Other outbuildings are not listed within the cluster arrangement known to surround the Rosefield property. Troop movements and positions are exaggerated and poorly represented across the cultural landscape and on much of the surrounding battlefield. Vegetation is drawn generally but depicts forested areas to the east of Sudley-Mill Road that are not drawn in other maps.

As a result, the reader is encouraged to look at the collective in order to surmise the condition of the cultural landscape at the time of the battle. These maps have been included in this document as a reference for the reader to review.

Supplemental Information File:



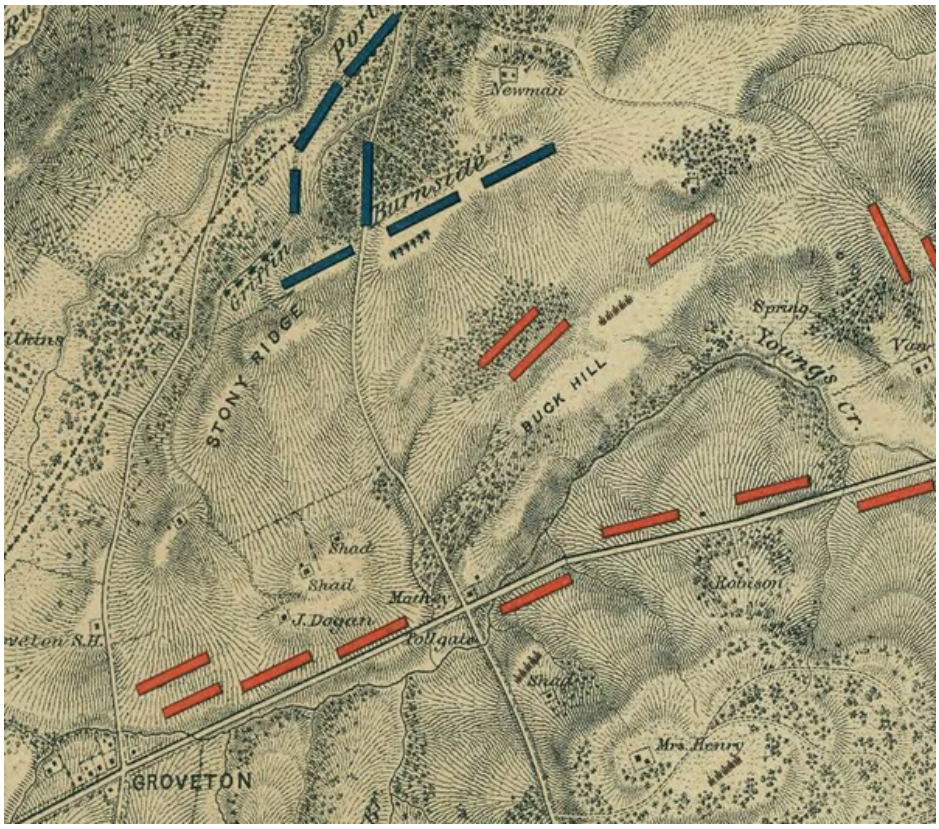
Appendix: D.B Harris Battle of First Manassas Map (1861).



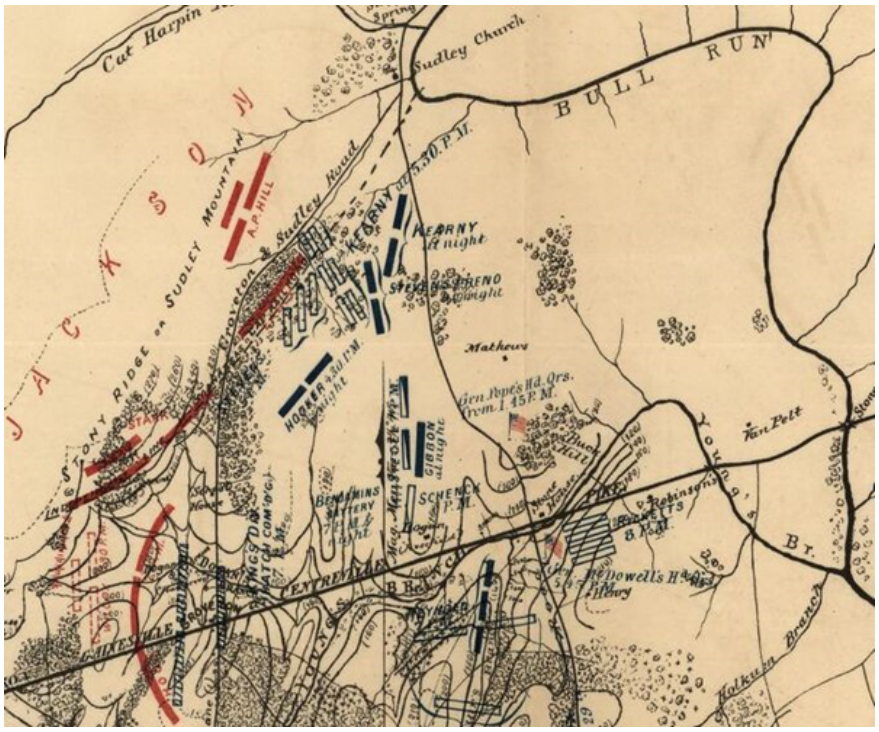
Appendix: W.G. Atkinson Battle Map of First Manassas (1862).



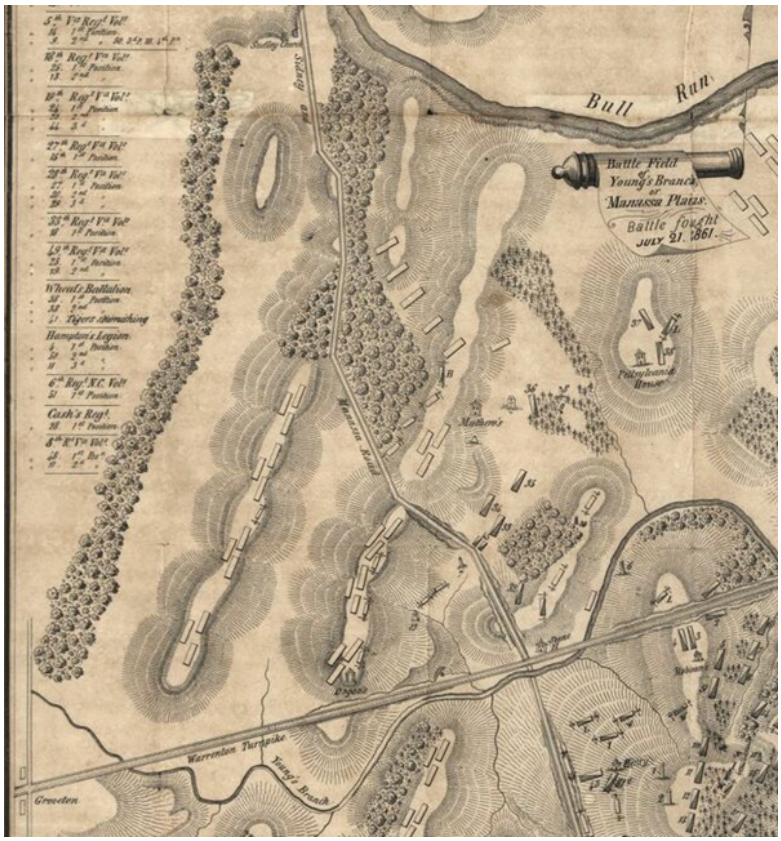
Appendix: Henry Abbot First Manassas Battle Map (1862).



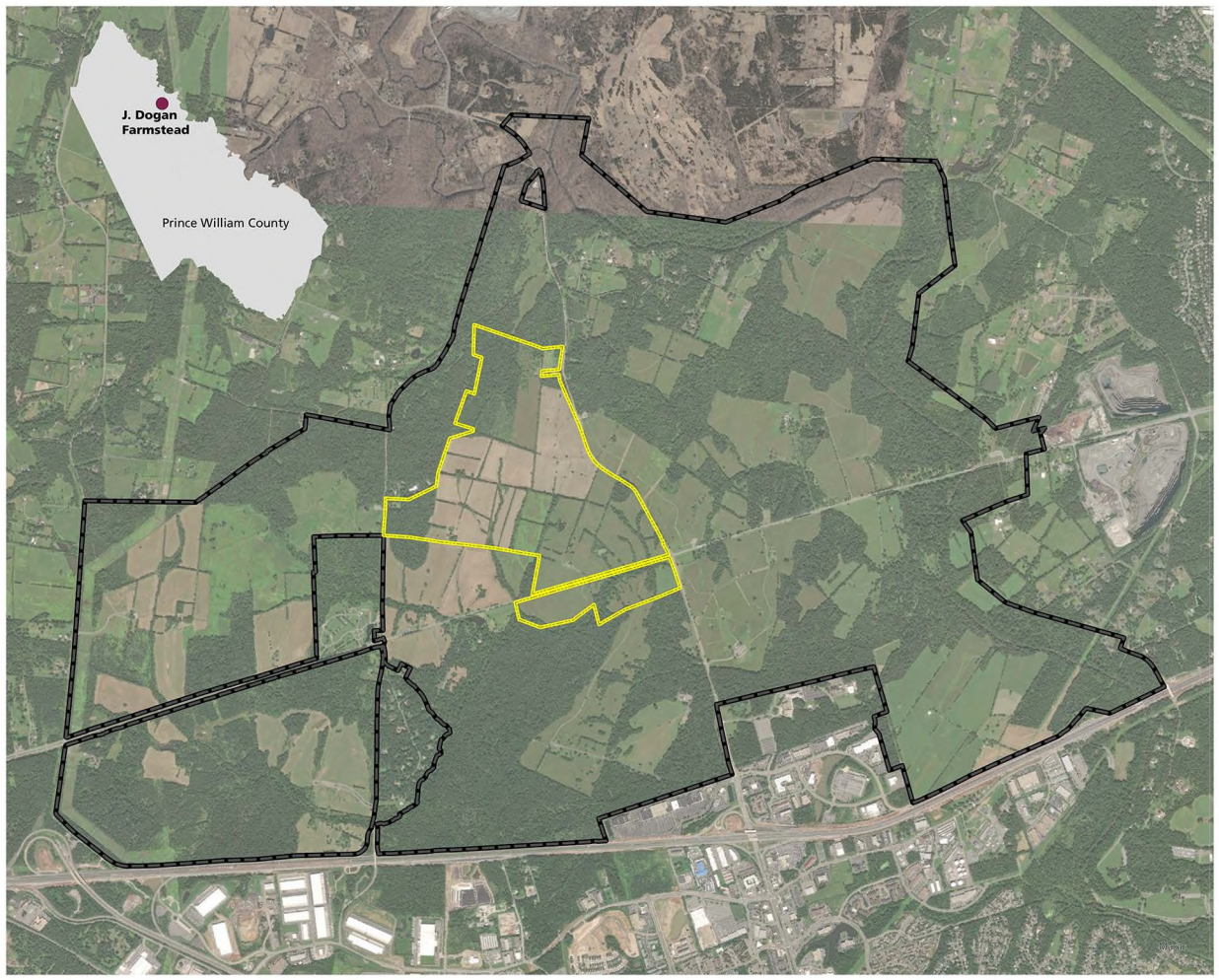
Appendix: Julien Brien & Co. Battle Map of First Manassas (1877).



Appendix: Warren Second Manassas Battle Map (1878).



Appendix: Warder and Catlett First Manassas Battle Map (1862).



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

John Dogan Farmstead
Location Map

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. Prince William County GIS, 2022
3. NPS AGOL, 2021

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.9, 2021

Legend

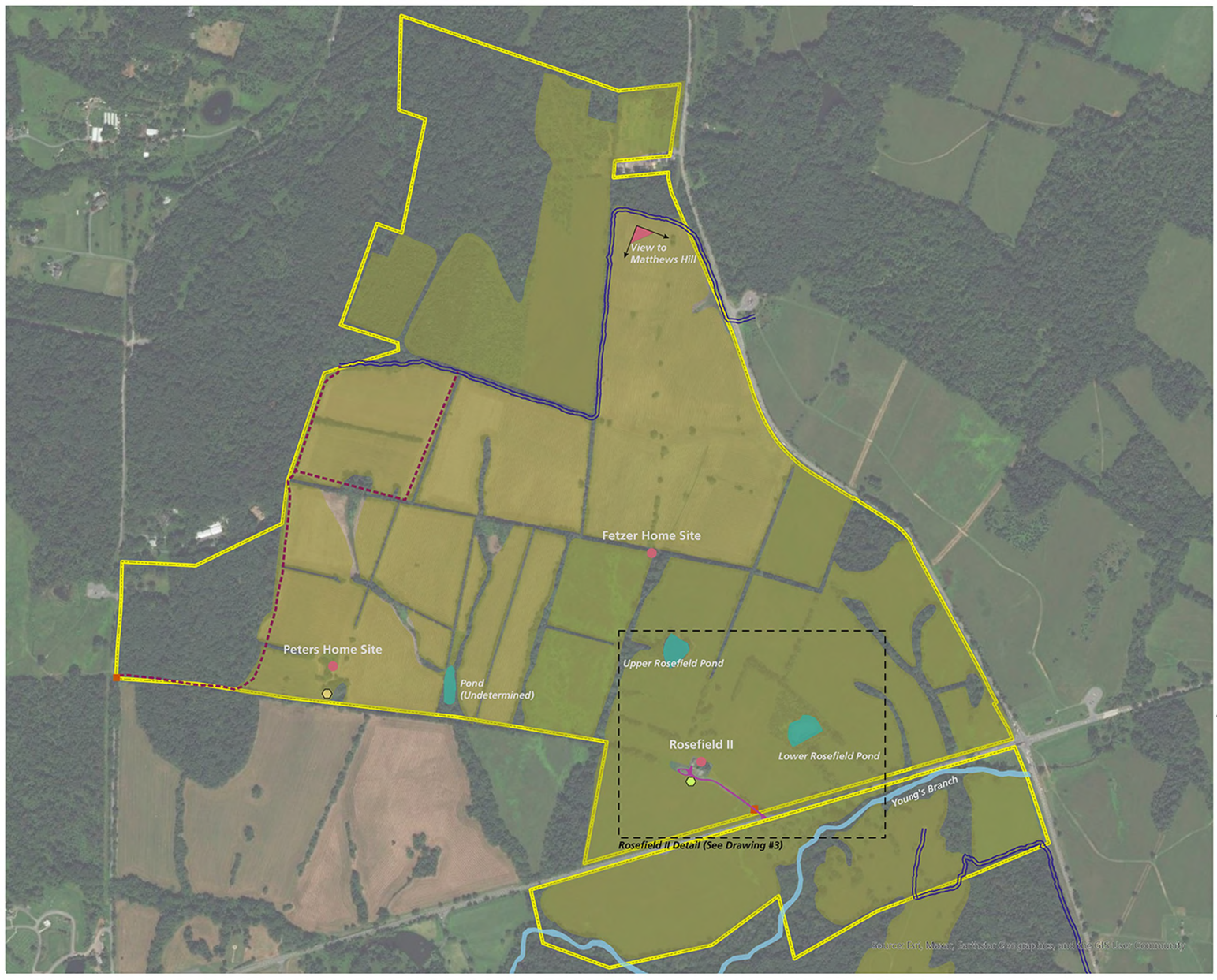
- Manassas National Battlefield Park
- John Dogan Farmstead CLI Boundary

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Final Version as of 07/12/2022

N 0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Drawing #1



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

John Dogan Farmstead
Site Plan

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. NPS AGOL, 2021

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2021

Legend

- John Dogan Farmstead CLI Boundary
- Home Site
- Bridle Trail, Contributing
- Second Manassas Trail, Contributing
- Rosefield Drive, Contributing
- Ponds, Non-Contributing
- Peters Home Site Well, Contributing
- Rosefield Well, Contributing
- Young's Branch, Contributing
- Access Gate, Non-Contributing
- Open Fields, Contributing
- Views + Vistas

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Draft Version 1 as of 09/1/2022

N 0 245 490 980 1,470 Feet

Drawing #2



Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Manassas National Battlefield Park
Manassas, Virginia

John Dogan Farmstead
Rosefield II Detail

National Park Service
National Capital Region

Sources

1. Ortho Imagery, 2022
2. NPS AGOL, 2021

Drawn By

Angelina R. Jones, ArcGIS Pro 2.6, 2021

Legend

- John Dogan Farmstead CLI Boundary
- Rosefield II (Quarters 5), Contributing
- Rosefield II Garage, Non-Contributing
- Rosefield Drive, Contributing
- Concrete Sidewalk, Non-Contributing
- Ponds, Non-Contributing
- Rosefield Well, Contributing
- Young's Branch, Contributing
- Access Gate, Non-Contributing
- Dogan's Ridge Interpretive Sign, Non-Contributing
- Eastern Red Cedar Fence Line Vegetation, Contributing
- Privet Hedge, Undetermined
- Red Mulberry, Undetermined
- Remnant Cherry Tree, Contributing
- Remnant Pear Tree, Contributing

Notes

1. Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
2. Final Version as of 7/12/2022

N 0 50 100 200 300 Feet

Drawing #3

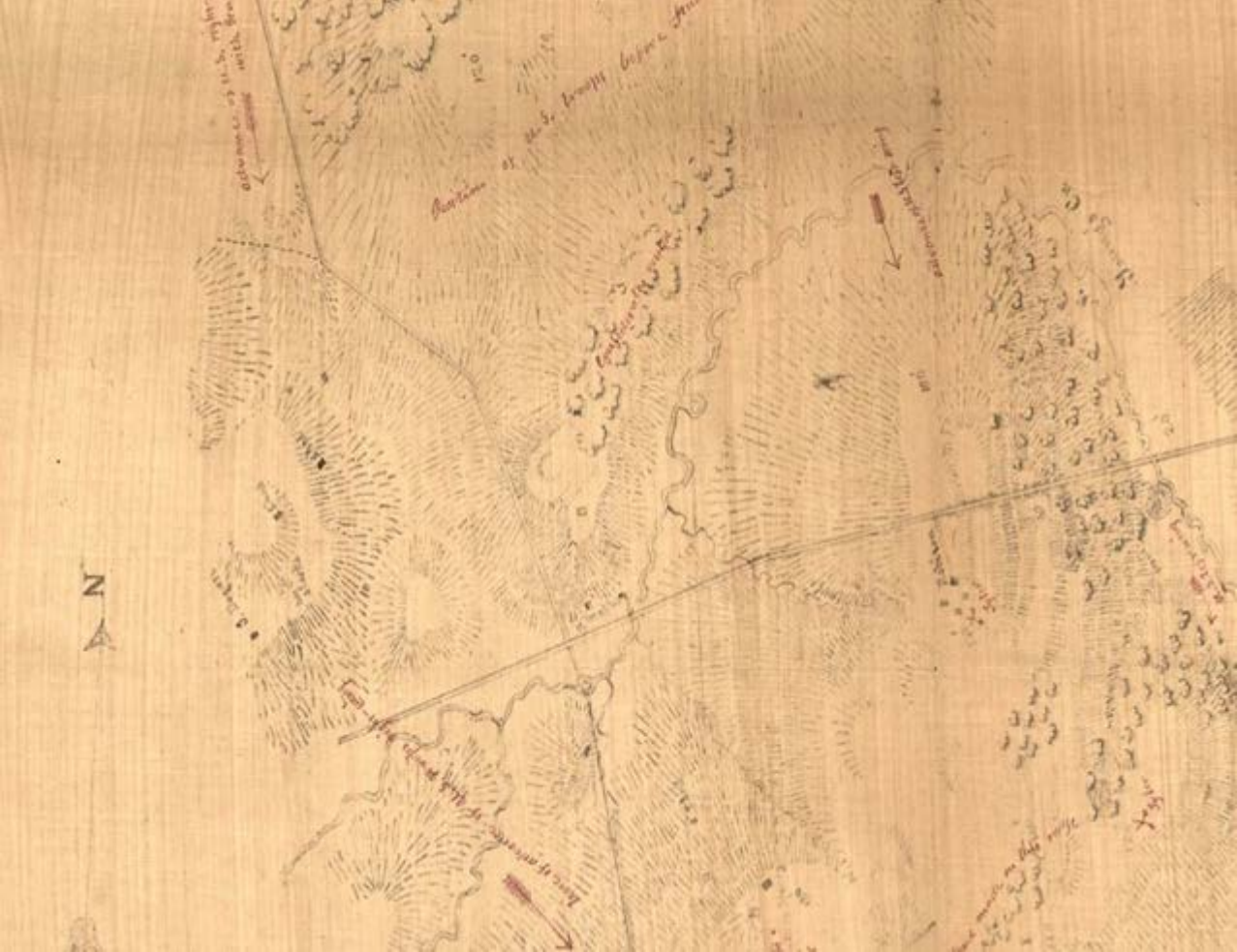

PITTSYLVANIA
THE CARTER FARM

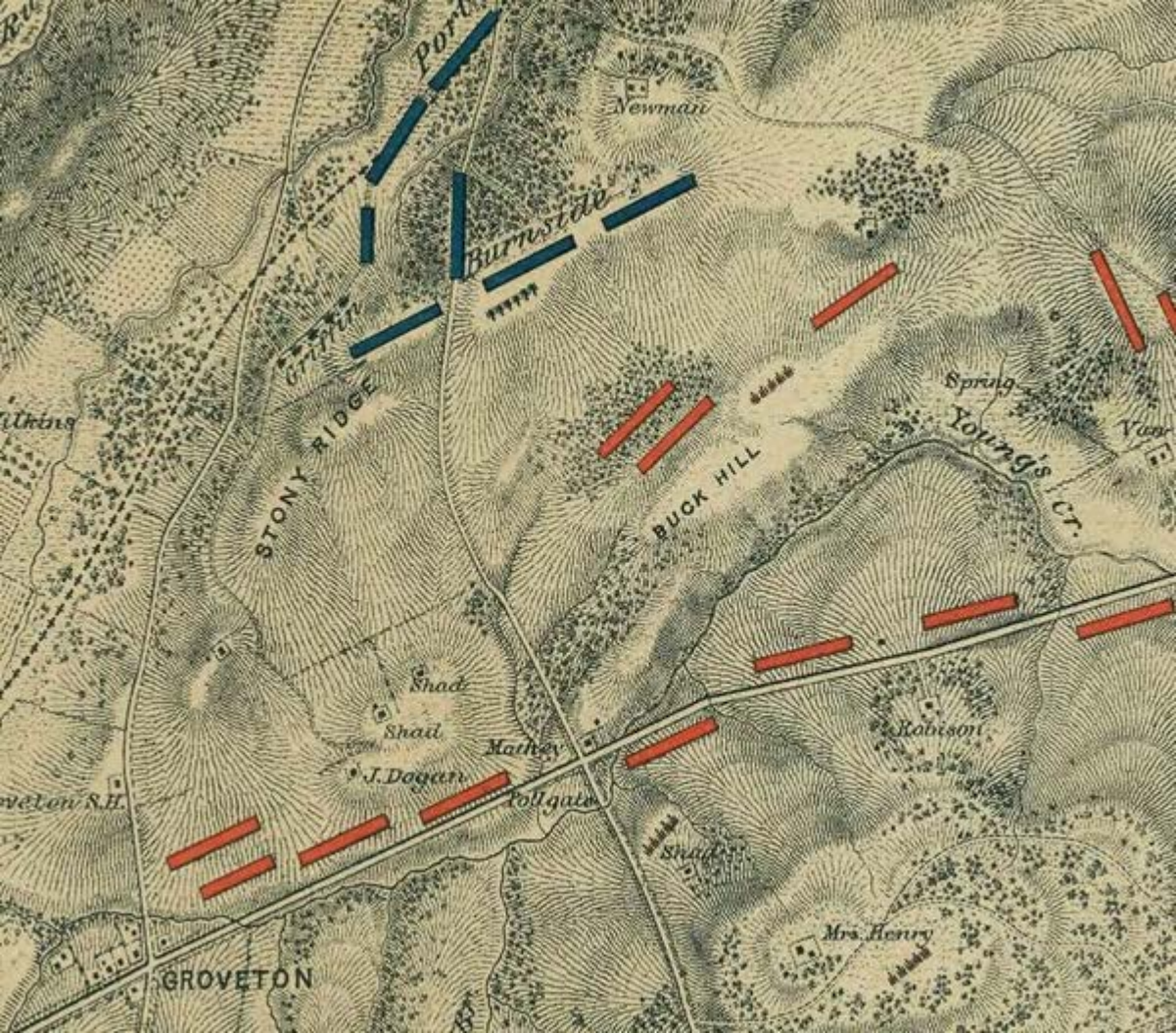


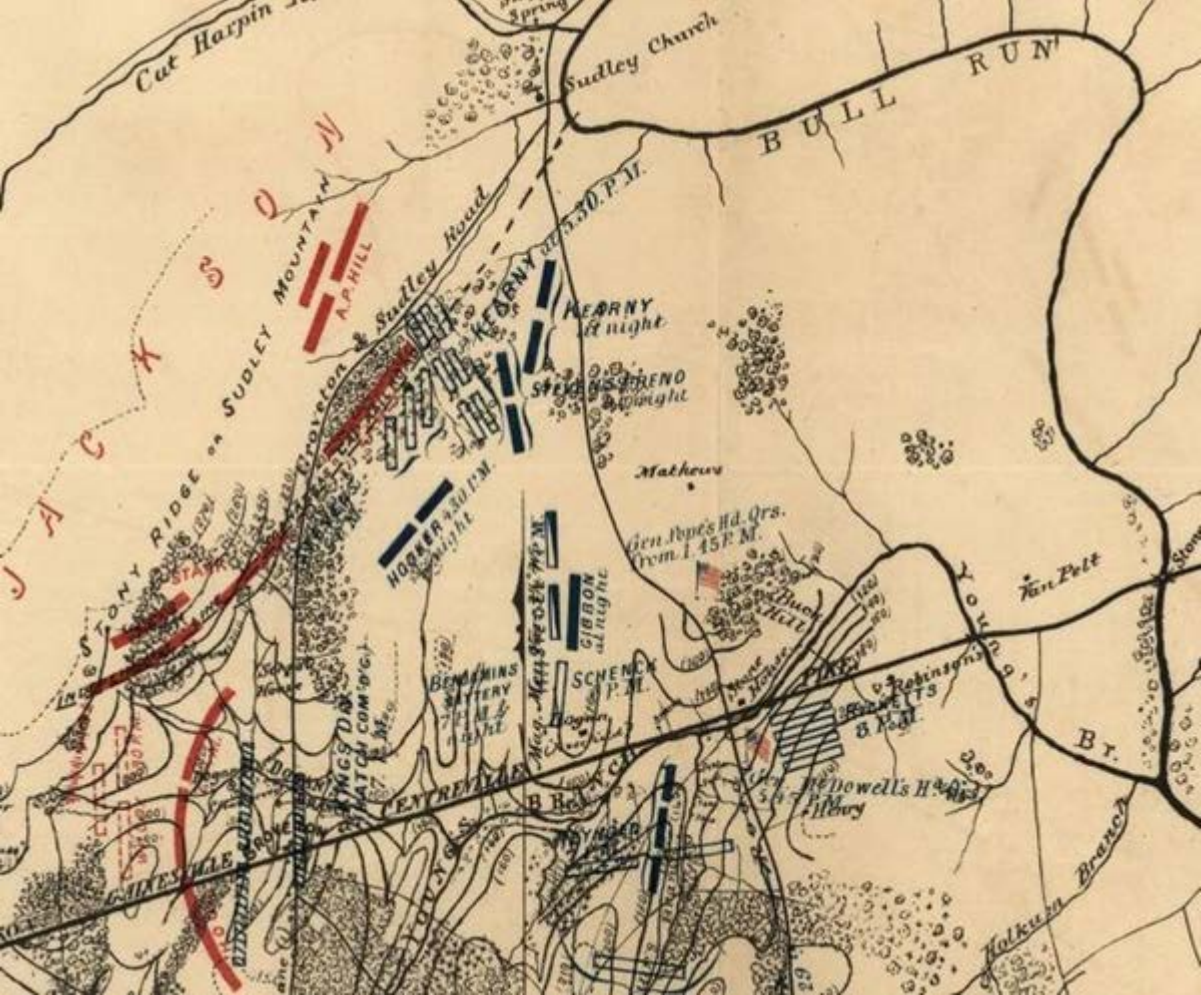
Brig. A. D. Bache
with Respects of
Capt. Abbot

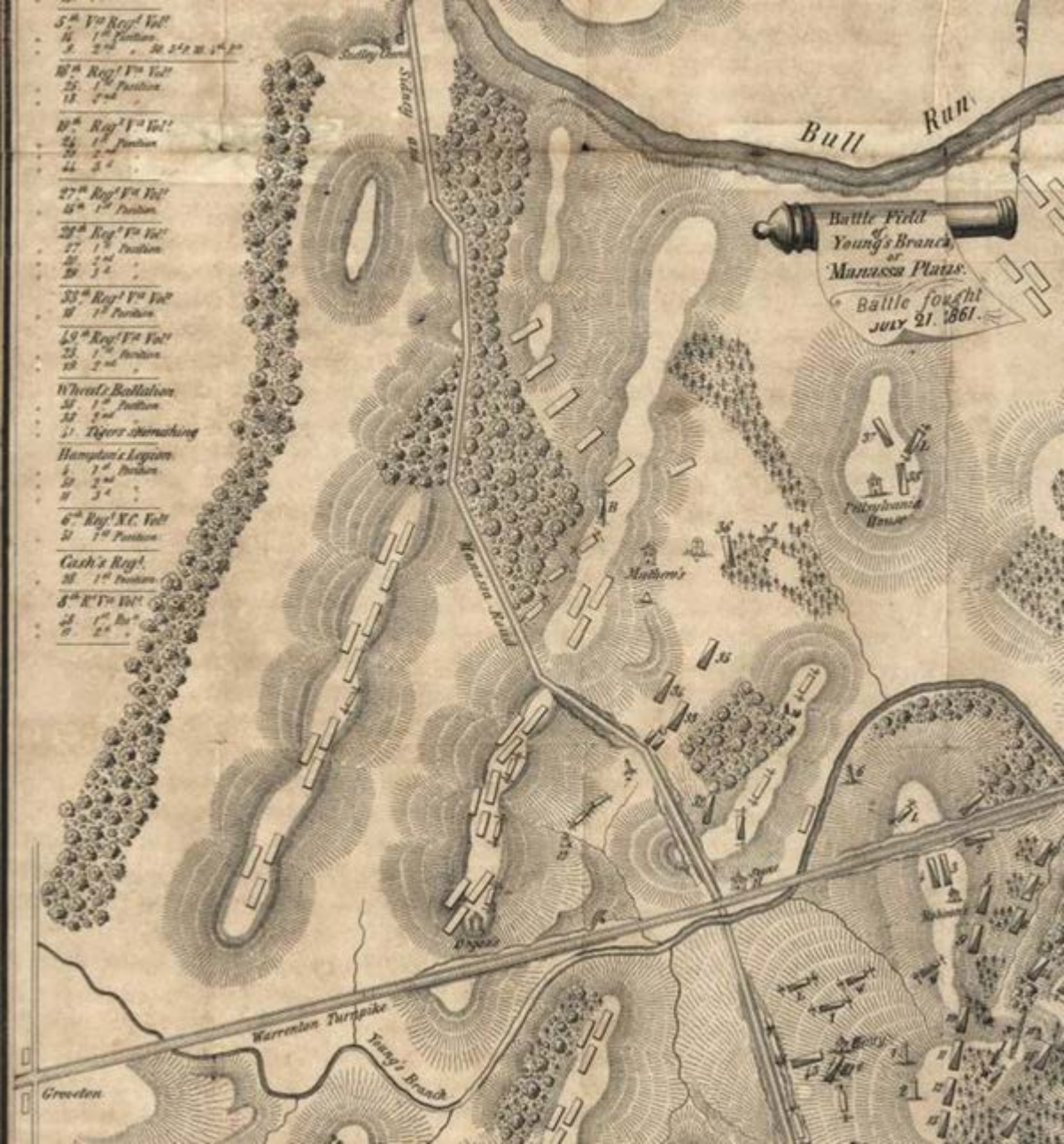
13½ X 13¼

Library of Congress
No.....
Maps & Charts


N


Newman
Burnside
STONY RIDGE
BUCK HILL
Young's Ct.
Shad
Shad
Mathey
J. Dugan
Tollgate
Robison
Shad
Mrs. Henry
GROVETON


Cat Harpin
Sudley Church
BULL RUN
JACKSON
Sudley Road
Groveton
STONY RIDGE or SUDLEY MOUNTAIN
A.P. HILL
KEARNY at 5.30 P.M.
KEARNY at night
STEVENS & HENO at night
Matthews
Gen Pope's Hd. Qrs. from 1.45 P.M.
HOOKER 4.30 P.M.
at night
GIBBON at night
Mag. Hall's Hd. Qrs. 4 P.M.
BOHLENS BATTERY
SCHENCK 2 P.M.
Robinson's
BARNETTS 8 P.M.
McDowell's H.Q.
Henry
CENTREVILLE
CHINNSVILLE
Young's
Tin Pot
Stone
Bridge
Turnpike
Warrenton
Alexandria
Rail Road
Kettle Run
Broad Run
Bull Run
Creek
Church
Spring


Bull Run
Battle Field of Young's Branch or Manassa Plains.
Battle fought July 21. 1861.
Sudley Ford
Sudley Road
Warrenton Road
Matthew's
Warrenton Turnpike
Young's Branch
Groveton